



# The Antiquary.



MAY, 1912.

## Notes of the Month.

A WRITER in a German paper gives an interesting account of the recent discoveries in Pompeii. The new excavations, which are on the road to the amphitheatre, have struck "the Street of Abundance," with its fine houses and balconies, obviously the residences of rich people. The walls of the houses are particularly rich in frescoes. On the side of the door of one of the houses a contrivance resembling a bell-pull has been found, which suggests that the door-knocker was not the only means that the visitor had of making his presence known to those inside. The discovery of the bell inside the house leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the metal appliance outside. In another part of the city the excavation of a large and important house has just been finished. It belonged to M. Obellius Fidmus, who, with his wife and children, perished in one of the inner rooms; for here six skeletons were found of a man and woman and four children. They were suffocated by the hot ashes before they could escape. In this house the children's nursery has been found, with pictures of gladiators and horses scribbled by the children still on the walls. An exceptionally beautiful marble table and some very fine frescoes have also been brought to light. The authorities have decided that the room in which the skeletons were found preserved in lava should not be disturbed. A glass case is to be placed over the gruesome relics. Tourists who do not want to see this miniature

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morgue should be warned in time, for guides at Pompeii have no discretion as to what they show the unsuspecting visitor.

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In the *Morning Post* of April 1, the Romé correspondent of that journal printed some other particulars of the new Pompeian discoveries communicated by Commendatore Boni, the director of the Forum and Palatine excavations. "These discoveries," he remarked, "prove that the female canvasser at elections was well known at Pompeii in the first century of our era. For the wineshop, which is the chief feature of the recent excavations, has numerous electioneering inscriptions on its walls (canvassing was evidently allowed on licensed premises), and one of these bills, asking the free and independent electors to vote for a certain candidate, is signed by a lady named Smyrina, and by another lady named Aegle. Obviously, then, there is nothing new under the sun, the only difference being that these Pompeian 'suffragettes' limited their activity to municipal elections. It is also interesting to notice that the wineshop was of clerical tendencies. . . . for on the outside wall are pictures of the twelve gods. Within is a bench containing a row of cups, all *in situ*, just as they were when the town was destroyed; but a novel discovery is that of a copper cup with a little furnace, a species of 'Etna' under it, evidently intended for heating grog or mulled wine after the theatre. There is also an apparatus for pouring out some kind of liqueur in small drops, such as anisette. The uses of advertisement were obviously well known to 'the trade' at Pompeii, for outside the shop there are pictorial representations of the bottles and jugs employed in the business. A large number of coins of the period—silver and copper—were found scattered about the counter, so trade was good.

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"Previous to these last excavations, it was very rare to find Pompeian houses with projecting balconies, such as still exist at Nocera and in other Campanian towns. The recent discoveries have, however, proved that this, too, was an ancient custom, as might have been expected in that warm climate, where the projecting balconies serve to keep the streets cool as well as to provide the

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inmates with an agreeable place to sit in the summer evenings. One house has the remains of the columns of a *loggia*. During the last few days there has further come to light the front of a building covered with beautiful frescoes representing various deities and a sacrificial procession in honour of Cybele." Some excellent illustrations of the new discoveries appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, April 13.



Commendatore Boni has lately found on the Palatine a portion of the *impluvium* of the House of Domitian, representing two seated Egyptian figures with a snake. The figures are of exquisite workmanship.



A discovery of considerable antiquarian interest was made at Castledermot, County Kildare, on March 27, when some workmen dug up an earthenware jar containing about 200 silver coins of various dates and values. The discovery was made by labourers employed in opening a drain in one of the fields locally known as "Abbeylands," adjoining the old castle and the site of the ancient abbey from which the town is supposed to have taken its name.

The coins, which have been sent for examination to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, are in a good state of preservation. They represent various periods, the earliest dates being 1540, in the reign of Edward VI. Others of the collection include coins issued during the reigns of Elizabeth, Mary, the Charleses, and James. A few bear the impress "Philip Hispanola," but the date marks are not easily deciphered. The field in which the find was made adjoins the site and remains of the old castle and the old Franciscan abbey.



The authorities of the new London Museum at Kensington Palace have certainly got together a very varied and attractive collection; but it seems to us that there is already a danger that it may become altogether too heterogeneous. It is easy to establish a connection between London and a host of things which really have no specific claim to be included in a London Museum, properly

so called. We venture to suggest to the trustees that it is desirable, even at this early date, to lay down carefully the lines upon which a genuinely London collection should be formed, and to avoid crowding the Museum with things which do not really and definitely illustrate the life and history of London and its people.



The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society is continuing the excavations at Meare and Glastonbury this season. Owing to preparations for the publication of vol. ii. of the work on the *Glastonbury Lake Village* (and there is much to be done yet in working out the details and preparing the illustrations), only a short season's work is anticipated at the Meare Lake Village, where Messrs. A. Bulleid and St. George Gray hope to continue their work for about three weeks from May 27. At Glastonbury the Abbey excavations are being continued by Mr. F. Bligh Bond. For both these investigations money is now required, and donations will be gladly received by Mr. H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle.



Mr. H. P. Kendall, of Sowerby Bridge, and of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, recently picked up a spindle whorl of stone on the Rishworth Moors. The fact that it was found in association with flint flakes does not, of course, imply a Neolithic origin, but it had evidently been laid on the original floor of the moor over which pre-historic man wandered before any extensive formation of the peat strata, as peat was conspicuous by its absence where the whorl was found—amongst the débris of an ancient floor, which had apparently been the site of a settlement, and had been cut through and destroyed in the process of getting clay. It was amongst the tipped rubbish from the surface of the site that the little object was obtained, it having been washed out by the rains of the past winter.



Their Majesties the King and the Queen have been graciously pleased to deposit on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum an interesting group of musical instruments. Among them is the harpsichord which is

said to be the original one bequeathed by Handel to King George II. It was made by Hans Ruckers the Elder, the first of that celebrated family of Flemish musical instrument-makers who worked in Antwerp. It is inscribed "JOANNES RVCKERS ME FECIT ANTVERPIAE, 1612," and bears the characteristic "rose" trade-mark representing a seated angel playing a harp between the letters "H.R." The sounding-board is further decorated with painting and gilding. This instrument was constructed for two keyboards on the system invented by Hans the Elder, but the actual keyboards with which it is now provided are, together with the keys, jacks and stops, of modern make. In Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, vol. iv., p. 185, it is stated that this harpsichord was found at Windsor Castle in 1883, and "may have been the large harpsichord left by Handel to Smith and given by the latter to King George III." On a label attached to it, however, is the statement that it was bequeathed by Handel as above. The stand is of modern date; it is placed beneath the case in which the instrument is exhibited. The harpsichord is shown in the East Court (Room 45), in which another harpsichord made by a member of the Ruckers family is also shown.



A correspondent writes: "In a garden at Stratford a gentleman of some antiquarian taste and experience was recently astonished to find an ancient Roman altar of Sicilian marble beautifully sculptured. Upon inquiry, he elicited the information that it stood, many years ago, in the gardens of a large hall which formerly occupied the site now built over. The altar is circular in shape, stands 36 inches high, and is 30 inches in diameter. Four garlands of fruit and flowers—amongst which are conspicuous figs, bay-leaves, and convolvulus blossoms with their heart-shaped foliage—are festooned by four heads of oxen, whilst a bunch of grapes with vine-leaves hangs pendant from each loop. This ornamentation points to the probability, if not certainty, that the altar must have been dedicated to Ceres, the oxen signifying the use of the plough. Round the top of the altar is a fine moulding with square dentations, still very perfect, and

above each loop of the festoons are rose ornaments. It is well preserved, considering its antiquity. Museum experts have pronounced it to be of the first century of the Christian era. The entablature contains a square sinking to hold the charcoal which was needful for burning the incense, or other offering in honour of the goddess, and this still bears, in the discoloration of the marble, the traces of the sacrificial fire.

"The photograph here reproduced well illustrates the beauty, both of symmetry and



design, of this artistic and interesting relic." Further particulars, if desired by any correspondent, can be obtained by application through the Editor of the *Antiquary*.



Major R. N. Winstanley, of Braunstone Hall, Leicester, as owner of Kirby Muxloe Castle in the same county, is placing that ancient fabric in repair under the direction of Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A. Few inhabitants of Leicestershire know, perhaps, that Kirby Castle is one of the earliest brick buildings in England, Hurstmonceux and Tattershall

being a few years earlier, and Bradgate House (four miles away) a few years later. Red brick and stone dressings are the materials used in its construction. The main entrance consists of a lofty four-centred arch, with a passage leading through to the courtyard. On each side of the passage are large barrel-vaulted guardrooms, lighted by windows overlooking the courtyard, which is about a quarter of an acre in extent. Each room has a small, octangular room adjoining, leading to a dungeon.

The Hastings family became the possessors of Kirby Muxloe Castle about the year 1360. Tradition says that Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned there, and that Queen Elizabeth once visited Kirby with her nobles, a wide stone causeway being specially built from the road to the gatehouse for her visit. After changing hands many times, Kirby Castle was purchased by Sir Robert Banister in 1636. During the Civil War it was garrisoned for the King, but was abandoned at the taking of Leicester on May 31, 1645. In 1675 it was purchased by William Wollaston, of Shenton. In 1778 it was purchased by Mr. Clement Winstanley, great-grandfather of the present owner.

Early in April, in the course of excavations at Gillingham, Dorset, for new swimming-baths for the Grammar School, discoveries were made which may prove of great archaeological importance. About 10 feet below the present level, under an alluvium of blue clay, traces of an ancient lake or river bed of sand and pebbles were found. Driven into the bed were several stout pieces of timber, which proved to be of oak. The piles were fixed so firmly that it was impossible to extricate them without considerable labour. Before laying the concrete bottom of the bath, diligent search revealed the large bones of a deer skull and the antler of a red deer, the jawbone and teeth of a large herbivorous animal, and a large number of worked flints. There were no traces of metal. Examination of the antler showed that the missing lines had been partly sawn off with a jagged implement, then broken. Definite conclusions have not yet been made, but it seems that oak piles, red deer,

and flints are contemporaneous. If so, the site is probably that of an ancient lake village similar to, but of greater antiquity than, the famous lacustrine village of Glastonbury. It is hoped that further research and more careful examination of the relics found will bring to light other interesting facts.

On March 30 a Museum was opened to the public at Hull, which is probably the only one of its kind in the country. It is occupied entirely by objects bearing upon the fishing and shipping industries, which play so prominent a part in the city's life. The Museum—a large, top-lighted building—is the gift of Mr. C. Pickering, J.P., a prominent Hull merchant. The exhibits, which have been arranged by the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., include an exceptionally fine series of harpoons, harpoon-guns, flensers, blubber-spades, and other objects connected with the old whaling trade, which commenced at Hull in the sixteenth century, and which may be said to have started the present flourishing oil and fishing industries. On the walls are many valuable paintings of old Hull whalers in the Arctic, showing the methods of fishing, as well as paintings and drawings of other Hull ships from the earliest to the most recent times. There are also dozens of models of ships, illustrating the evolution and growth of the vessels from the old "wooden walls" to modern battleships and liners, all built at Hull. The various phases in the evolution of the old fishing-smack to the modern trawler are also well shown by models. There is a valuable set of Esquimaux boats and fishing appliances, brought to Hull during the early part of last century by the old whalers. Amongst more modern fishing appliances are some remarkable models, which were shown at the Japan-British Exhibition, and were presented to the Hull Corporation by the Japanese Government. These are supplemented by models of Hull fishing-nets, etc., ancient and modern. There are preparations showing the growth of the prawn, trout, eel, carp, oyster, etc., and others illustrating the nervous system, blood-vessels, skeleton, etc., of fishes. There is a representative set of skeletons of whales and fishes, large and small, and a large number of mediæval and later earthenware vessels,



etc., which have been dredged up from the Dogger Bank by the Hull trawlers. As the Museum is situated at the entrance to the new park, near the centre of the fishing industry, it will doubtless be very popular. This is the third public museum which has been opened at Hull during recent years, in addition to which the largest, at the Royal Institution, has been increased to twice its size.



In the course of some alterations of the interior of the office of the Chapter Clerk, which was originally part of the library of the Dean and Canons in the Dean's Cloisters, Windsor, there has lately been discovered the panel-work of the ceiling, which at one time formed the canopy of the entire library. The panels, of oak, have bosses delicately carved. The central boss, in form of a chalice upon an altar, bears the letters "T. B." which, it is supposed, are the initials of Thomas Brode, who was Canon and Treasurer of St. George's Chapel in 1490-3. The Chapter records show that the building was begun in 1483. Other bosses present cognizances of the Royal House of York, one consisting of the sun shining in glory at the back of a shield charged with a pierced heart and surrounded with a crown of thorns. Embedded in the wall to the north-east has been found a window with oaken framework of ten lights.



The *Athenæum*, March 30, says that the authorities of the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople have excavated the tumulus of Langaza, near Salonica, and have brought to light a vaulted tomb of the Macedonian period, with doors decorated with ornaments in gilt bronze, representing Medusa heads and lions' masks with rings in their mouths, like those common in mediæval Venice. The tomb seems to correspond closely with those discovered some years ago at Pydna and Palatitza in Macedonia itself.



A survey is now being made by the Rhodesia Railways with the object of extending the Blinkwater-Umvuma line to Victoria; this railway when complete will bring Victoria into direct contact with the main Rhodesian system at a point about half-way between

Salisbury and Bulawayo. The proximity of the Zimbabwe ruins will attract many tourists to Victoria directly the railway is opened, as it will then be possible to visit these wonderful relics of a lost civilization in a more speedy and comfortable fashion than is at present the case. Much speculation and a certain amount of diversity of opinion amongst experts has prevailed with regard to the original builders of great Zimbabwe and the adjacent citadel, whilst the absolute lack of native tradition upon the subject only tends to accentuate the mystery. That some unknown race at some unknown period took an enormous amount of trouble to shape and polish millions of the small granite blocks of which the buildings are constructed is obvious, and the relics of gold miners found amongst the ruins make their purpose fairly evident, but nothing more is certain.



Lord Winchester and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who have just completed an inspection of the Zimbabwe ruins, say they consider that the view to be obtained from the citadel down the valley is finer than anything in the Matoppo Hills. The road from Victoria to the ruins is of a most picturesque character, the mountains, sometimes covered with mist, rising round on every side. Besides carefully clearing the ruins of creepers and brushwood, the Administration is proceeding with the excavation of the old walls lying to the northward of the temple. The passages, secret chambers, and citadel have already been cleared, the area of the ruins at present exposed being about four square miles, although these limits, in view of recent discoveries, are not to be looked upon as being by any means final. Mr. Hall is of the opinion that it would take a lifetime, even with large groups of labourers, to explore efficiently the ruins known to exist, but which lie beyond the area which forms the present sphere of activity. The best view of the ruins is from the citadel, whence an excellent idea of the size of the temple and the character of the early inhabitants may be obtained.



The British Association (Section H) will not be continuing the archæological excavations this year at the ancient stone "temple" of

Avebury, in North Wilts ; but Mr. St. George Gray, who is in charge of the work there, will be undertaking a complete survey plan of the ancient area this spring, and it is hoped that a full illustrated report will be produced some day.

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The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, under date April 10, said:—"Some most interesting details of the work done by the German expedition in Central Mesopotamia under Baron Oppenheim have just reached Berlin. For some time the expedition has been at work excavating at Tel Halef, the site of the ancient capital of the Hittite Monarchy, and have succeeded in unearthing a series of magnificent works dating back to about the fourteenth century before the Christian era. The almost entire and gigantic foundations of a royal palace have been laid bare. Baron Oppenheim has established the fact that this structure rose on an elevated terrace, rectangular in shape. All four walls of the palace contribute a splendid series of stone reliefs, with most remarkable sculptured groups and single figures in an almost perfect state of preservation. Of these 'plates' over 170 have been unearthed.

"The corner-stone of one of the towers is carved with the figure of a king seated on a throne, his face covered with flowers. Before him stand two mythical beings, half human, half bovine, and bearing a symbol of the sun, represented by the spreading pinions and tail-feathers of an eagle. Another wonderful sculpture is a figure of the Hittite forerunner of Hercules, clad in a lion's skin and holding a club. Another stone bears an elaborate piece of carving—namely, a bearded man held fast by two youths, who are loading him with fetters as they kneel on his legs. Baron Oppenheim believes that this represents the victory of Spring over the god of Winter.

"Great stress is laid on the discovery of the palace gate. Two colossal basaltic figures of animals have been discovered, which doubtless guarded the approach to the gate, and strongly resemble the similar beasts on Babylonian monuments. In the despatches from Tel Halef nothing is said about the discovery of fresh Hittite inscriptions."

Amongst the exhibits that will be constructed for the show of "Shakespeare's England," to be opened on May 11, in the Earl's Court grounds, are full-sized models of Staple Inn, the Globe Theatre, Bankside, and the Mermaid Tavern, in Bread Street, Cheapside, celebrated in verse by Francis Beaumont and Ben Jonson; Mr. E. Lutyens will superintend the preparation of the models of St. Mary's and Ford's Hospital, Coventry, Windsor Cloisters, and Ledbury Hall. The Elizabethan Literary Society have formulated a scheme for the preparation of a map of London as in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is intended to mark upon the map sites, places, and buildings which are associated with the literary and social history of the town during the period of about eighty years that ended with the death of Massinger in 1640, or which possess other interest, and to plot the lines of the streets as contrasted with those of modern times.



### London in Braun and Hogenberg's "*Civitates Orbis Terrarum*."

BY THOMAS WILLIAM HUCK.

**D**URING the sixteenth century there was a decided impetus to geographical research in all parts of the world. This awakened interest in the exploration of the earth was the direct result of the revival of the study of geography, which dated from 1410, when Jacobus Angelus de Scaparia made a Latin translation of Ptolemy's *Cosmography*. Although this translation was not printed until 1475, it was fairly well known in manuscript at an earlier date. The increasing interest in Ptolemy's work towards the latter end of the fifteenth century is evidenced by the fact that seven editions were printed before 1500. All of these, with the exception of the Vicenza edition of 1475 just mentioned, contained the twenty-seven maps designed by Agathodæmon from Ptolemy's data, and now usually known as Ptolemy's maps. The first printed

edition to contain the maps was issued at Rome in 1478. It contained the earliest maps printed from plates of copper. Wood effectively competed with copper for the engraving of maps from that time, till the celebrated geographer Ortelius issued his collection of maps engraved on copper in 1570. Engraving seems to have been encouraged about this time. Two years later Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* was published. It was the first of a series of six volumes of maps or plans of the principal cities of the world, with a few royal palaces and one or two battles. The letterpress for the first five volumes was supplied by George Braun, or Bruin, as he sometimes signed himself. Braun was Arch-deacon of Dortmund and Dean of Notre Dame at Cologne. He was the author of a life of Jesus Christ, another of the Virgin Mary, several controversial pamphlets against the reformed Churches, and a Latin oration against the fornicating priests. His best known work, however, and probably his most useful, is his contribution to the *Civitates*.

The engraving of the plans and views was under the care of Francis Hogenberg, who appears to have been employed a good deal by English publishers. In 1555 he engraved a portrait of Mary, Queen of England, which was inscribed *Veritas temporis filia*. He also engraved portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots. Some of the maps in Ortelius's *Theatrum* are attributed to him, and he engraved the maps of Gaul and Belgium for Saxton's Atlas. His brother Remigius engraved some of the maps in Saxton's county atlas, *Maps of England and Wales*.

Francis Hogenberg was assisted in engraving the maps for the *Civitates* by several engravers, chief among whom were his younger brother Abraham, Simone Novellani, and George Hoefnagle. George, or Joris, Hoefnagle, whose name appears to have varied in its spelling, sometimes appearing as Hoefnagel and sometimes as Houfnagle, was born at Antwerp in 1545. He was the son of a diamond merchant, and his father wished him to follow the same business, but, recognizing his artistic temperament and tendencies, thought it best to allow him to follow his inclinations professionally.

After studying design at home, he travelled in Italy, where he made drawings of ancient monuments and architectural antiquities. On his return to Flanders he published a volume of plates engraved from the designs and drawings he had made whilst in Italy.

He is interesting to students of the Home Counties as the engraver of the first map in the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*—that of London. This is probably the earliest map of London extant at the present time. It is, of course, not so early as the panoramic drawing in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which gives a view of London from Whitehall in the west to the Placentia or the Palace at Greenwich in the east, and which is attributed to Antonio Van den Wyngaerde; but this is merely an unfinished sketch. This latter, which is about 10 feet long by 17 inches wide, affords valuable clues to the relative positions and shapes of the buildings at the time of its construction. It is attributed to 1543.

The Agas map, which is much larger than Hoefnagle's, does not show the steeple of St. Paul's, which was destroyed by fire in 1561. Hoefnagle's map does show the spire, and from this alone it would appear to be earlier than the better-known Agas map. The scale is about 6 inches to the mile. The length from east to west is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the breadth from north to south is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It is a combination of the modern plan and perspective representation, and suggests a bird's-eye view taken from a point near the Church of St. George the Martyr at Southwark. The city wall is distinctly shown, with the various gates which are still commemorated in street names. There are several mistakes in spelling, which are attributable to the foreign engraver.

Besides its topographical value the map is interesting to the student of town-planning. After a careful examination of the plan, it is interesting to note that the question of overcrowding was considered in Elizabethan times, for, in July, 1580, all persons were prohibited from building houses within three miles of any of the city gates. A similar proclamation was issued in 1602 for restraining the increase of buildings and the voiding of inmates in the cities of London and Westminster, and for the space of three miles

distant. According to Stow, these edicts were not very rigorously acted upon, for there was not only a great increase of buildings in the immediate neighbourhood of London, but even within the city walls the sites of various large mansions were occupied with numerous smaller buildings at quite an early date. It is quite unnecessary to discuss later developments.

At the top of the map in the centre there is a tablet bearing the inscription—*Londinum feracissimi Angliæ Regni Metropolis*; at the right-hand corner it bears a shield of the city arms, and at the left-hand corner a similar shield with the royal arms of Elizabeth. At the bottom there are four figures illustrating contemporary dress, two gentlemen and two ladies in the centre; a note on the Stilliards appears at the right-hand corner, and a short topographical note on London at the left-hand corner.

The minuteness of the detail on the plan is so great that it suggests a copy from a much larger survey, which may have been the preliminary draft, but more probably was an earlier plan altogether. Norwich, which appears in the third volume of this work, was copied from Cunningham's plan, which was published in 1559, and Lyne's plan of Cambridge was used as a guidance for the plan of that town, which appears in the second volume. It is probable that the work contains very few original surveys, and it is evident that previous surveys were used when obtainable.

Braun and Hogenberg's work was probably more in the nature of collecting existing surveys than in organizing new surveys. In an article upon our plan of London, contributed to the *Athenæum* for March 31, 1906, by Mr. Alfred Marks, some interesting details are noted which have a distinct bearing upon the date of the survey. Mr. Marks commences by noting that Somerset Place is marked and named, and that St. Paul's bears the spire. These details limit the possible dates to between 1547, when Protector Somerset first took up his residence in the Strand, and 1561, when the spire of St. Paul's was destroyed by fire after being struck by lightning. Proceeding, he notes the name Suffolk Place attached to a riverside palace, of which Stow says:

"Queen Mary gave this house (Suffolke Place or Duke's Place, Southwark) to Nicholas Heth, Archbishop of York, and to his Successors for ever, to be their Inn or Lodging for their repair to London, in recompence of York House, near to Westminster, which King Henry her Father had taken from Cardinal Woolsey, and from the See of York.

"Archbp. Heth sold the same House to a Merchant, or to certain Merchants, that pulled it down, sold the Lead, Stone, Iron, etc., and in place thereof builded many small Cottages of great Rents, to the increasing of Beggars in that Borough. The Archbishop bought Norwich House, or Suffolk Place, near unto Charing-Cross, because it was near unto the Court, and left it to his Successors.

"The said Archbishop, August the 6th, 1557, obtained a License for the alienation of this Capital Messuage of Suffolk Place; and to apply the Price thereof for the buying of other Houses called also Suffolk Place, lying near Charing Cross: as appears from a Register belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York."

After the purchase licensed as above stated Suffolk Place became known as Yorke House.

A gallows, similar to the one on Tower Hill, which is also marked on the Agas map, is shown at Charing Cross. This was erected in 1554. (See *Diary* of Henry Machyn, Camden Society, p. 55.) By means of this analytical investigation the date of the original map from which Hoefnagle engraved the one under consideration must come between 1554 and 1557 inclusive.

The back of the map, which is printed across two pages, the verso of one and the recto of the next, is occupied with a long historical and topographical account of London. This description begins with details on the geographical position of London, with the origin and foundation, and concludes with a reference to Gaufridus Monumetensis, Gildas, Ponticus Virunnius, Polydorus Vergilius, and Humphredus Lhuid, for further information on the origin, dignity, and value of the city. This is the only British city represented in the first volume. There are many continental cities of interest—Rome, Paris, Brussels, Lisbon, which is number one, and others. London comes before



Lisbon, but it is letter *a*, number one following immediately.

The volume is provided with an alphabetical index, each entry being supplemented with topographical notes. It contains a *privilege* from the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Maximilian the Second, dated the twenty-fourth of August, 1576. On the last page appears what seems to be one of the earliest specimens of a book advertisement appended to a book. It is headed *BOETIUS LIB. II. CONSOLAT. PHILOSOPHICÆ*, and ends *COLONIE AGRIPPINÆ. Apud Petrum à Brachel, sumptibus Auctorum Anno reparate salutis humanæ. M.D.XXIII. Mense Martij.*

The *Civitates*, together with the other volumes, which did not appear under the same title, was translated into French from the Latin, and published during the years 1597-1618. The issues of the Latin edition or editions appear to have varied from 1572-1589 for the *Civitates*, and to have extended till about 1618 for the sixth and last volume.



## Hartlepool and the Church of St. Hilda.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

(Concluded from p. 102.)

**T**HE great chancel arch, boldly moulded in three orders, has a clear width of 15 feet 6 inches, and rises 28 feet 6 inches above the floor of the nave. The details of this arch are early in their character, particularly in the square abaci and the transition volutes of their capitals, and if this part of the work was not already prepared, it must belong to the very first part undertaken by William de Brus. A very remarkable feature of this arch is the corbel or lower capital placed on one of the shafts of which the respond is composed, about 3 feet below the main capitals, and of the same character and date. This has generally been considered to have been

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inserted to take the ends of a rood-beam, and in this opinion Mr. Aymer Vallance, a great authority on the subject, agrees; but as no stairs or other means of getting access to it were arranged for in the original building, this would have no connection with any loft which, no doubt, was added to the church at a later date.

The nave, which is 83 feet 7 inches long and 43 feet 10 inches wide across the aisles, was originally covered with a timber roof of a sharp pitch, having an angle of 75 degrees at the apex; but this, as well as the lean-to aisle roofs, were removed in the eighteenth century, and the present low-pitched roof substituted. The ends of the principals of the old roof rested on the capitals of shafts standing on the piers of the nave arcades; and the roof must have been of some trussed or arched form without tie-beams, as these must have, as do the present tie-beams, cut across and disfigured the lofty arch into the tower. The nave was divided into six bays by compound piers, and the north and south faces of the arcades correspond except that that on the south side is the richer and perhaps slightly earlier in date. The clerestory is lighted by a single lancet to each bay, and has the hood-mould continued along the internal face of the wall as a string-course, and externally there is an arcade of three well-moulded lancets, the central one only being pierced for the window; and all the capitals on the south side are carved, whilst those on the north are simply moulded. The easternmost bay of the nave has the clerestory window on both sides made a foot taller than the others either in the nave or chancel, doubtless to throw additional light on to the rood. Of the piers of the south arcade, the two half-piers and three of the others consist of a pointed bowtell set on each face of a square pier, while the other two piers have each eight small shafts set round, in one case a circular and in the other an octagonal central shaft. The capitals are uncarved and very simply moulded, and all, whatever the shape of the pier below, are covered by a circular abacus about 4 inches thick and slightly moulded, from which the arches of the arcade spring. The piers on the north side are similar, but are all alike,

Y

and are formed of eight shafts of a circular and pointed bowtell section alternately. The arch moulds of the north and south arcades do not differ very much, but the south one only has a deep hood mould enriched with

though there seems to have been something similar at Darlington, it has been destroyed, and the feature is almost unique. The arches across the south aisle are very much distorted, possibly by the rebuilding of the aisle wall,

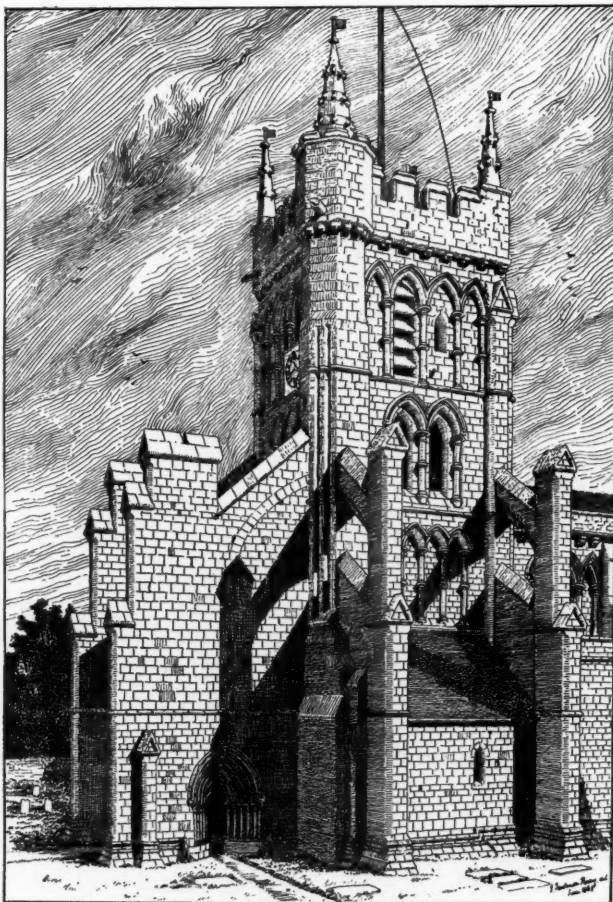


FIG. 5.—THE WESTERN TOWER.

an indented zigzag, which gives it a somewhat early appearance, and perhaps suggests by its ornamentation the parallel to New Shoreham. A peculiar feature in this church appears in the arches, which cross the aisles from the piers of the arcades to the wall; and

and spring from the capitals of the piers to a carved corbel of peculiar design, except only in the easternmost bay, where a respond has been built to receive it. The arches on the north side are similar, but are made to spring from a capital inserted in the piers

some 18 inches lower than the main capital, but have corbels of the same design in the walls to receive them. The north aisle wall and a good deal of the south were pulled down in the fifteenth century when new windows were inserted, which gave place again at a later date to others constructed of wood.

We have now to describe the tower, which, with its rich arcading and widely extended buttresses, makes up a worthy western termination to the great church. (Fig. 5.) Much has been written about these buttresses, and the general opinion arrived at is—and Mr. Hodgson rebukes Billings, who he thinks as an architect ought to have known better, for suggesting the possibility of any other explanation—that these were only carried up as an afterthought to support the great tower, which early began to show signs of weakness on account of its faulty construction. There is no doubt that the tower began to fail in the course of its construction; but these buttresses were not erected to stay the disruption with which the tower was threatened, and which was due not so much to bad building as to other causes which have only become apparent within recent years. When the ground was opened some short time ago, it was found that a streak or pocket of clay crossed the centre of the site of the tower from north to south, and that part of the great south buttress of the western face had under it a fissure in the rock, up which came a blast of wind indicating the presence of a cave below. The remedy which the builders adopted was, having regard to the foundations, an unfortunate one, and consisted mainly in building up the two great openings in the east and west faces of the tower and a number of the window openings, and thus adding considerably to the weight to be borne. A slight examination of the buttresses will show that they are an integral part of the design, and were built not only to serve the purpose of buttresses, but to enclose buildings which have long since been destroyed, the purposes of which have been forgotten. The elaborate weathered plinth and base mouldings which run along the walls of the nave aisles are continued and mitred round the buttresses, the strings and

finishings of which correspond with the work on the face of the tower itself. Moreover, the buttresses of the west end are pierced for doorways, one of which, elaborately moulded, is of the date of the work in which it is set. (Fig. 6.) We have, therefore, to seek for some other reason than the commonly accepted one for the presence of these very remarkable features.

The tower consists of three stages, the lower one being the full height of the church

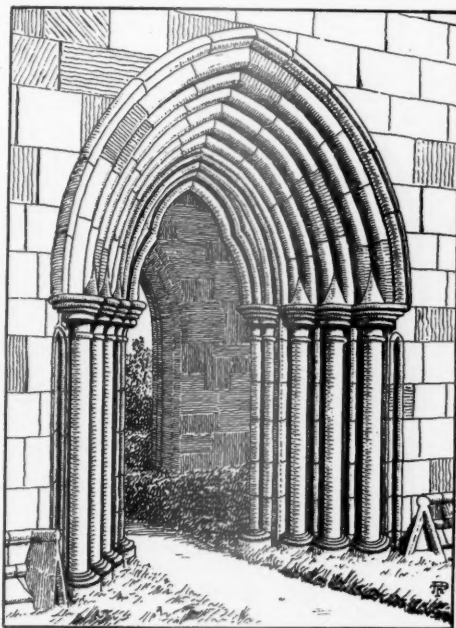


FIG. 6.—SOUTH DOORWAY OF NARTHEX.

and vaulted over at a height of 35 feet to the crown of the vault, which springs from capitals level with the string-course under the clerestory windows of the nave. Over this was the ringing chamber, lighted from three faces by pairs of well-moulded lancets, and above all was the belfry, the outside of which was arcaded round on the north, south, and west faces with four moulded arches, of which two on each face were pierced; and there were two windows on the

east face. There is also a blank arcade on the north and south faces level with the groined part of the lower stage, so that the north and south fronts of the tower show three tiers of arcading. The mouldings of these arches, and the capitals, bands, and bases of the shafts, are all of the same character as those of the clerestory of the nave, and the whole tower, including its buttresses, belongs to the original scheme, for the building and their erection proceeded simultaneously with the rest of the fabric. The north and south aisles of the nave were

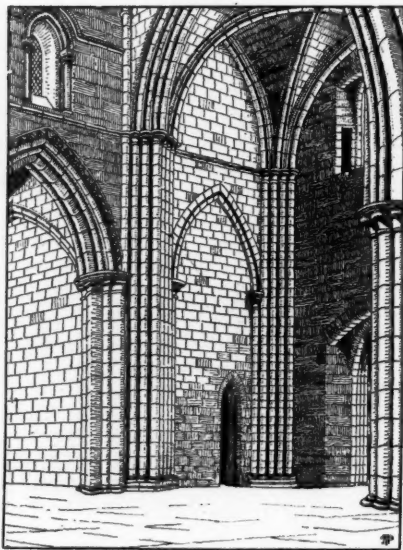


FIG. 7.—INTERIOR OF WEST END.

continued westward along the sides of the tower, but all their openings have been filled up as well as any west windows that there may have been. This was also the case with several of the windows in the upper stages, and must have been done when the tower was in building, as the fillings in contain small early lancets of the same date.

The eastern and western sides of the lowest stage of the tower were left open at first, and this vaulted chamber was evidently intended to form a continuation of the nave, but with the failure of the tower they were built up.

The appearance the west end of the church would have presented but for this unfortunate circumstance may be judged of by our sketch. (Fig. 7.) The south-west pier of the tower was the weakest, as it contained the newel staircase to the belfry; and the great mass of masonry built to the south of it, which is shown to be an afterthought by the manner in which it cuts through the plinth and other mouldings, seems to have made this safe.

How the great arch of the western face of the tower, which, like the eastern one, was left open at first, was intended to be dealt with is somewhat difficult to determine. That there was some building between the buttresses is obvious, since the moulded plinth is carefully stopped against the remains of a wall which once closed it in on the west side. That this building was vaulted over is suggested by the corbels or capitals remaining in the angles, which show in the sketch of the west front (Fig. 8), and by the little buttresses built on the north and south faces of the greater ones; and that it was of some importance is shown by its independent entrances to the north and south, the latter of which is of an elaborate character, and of the same date as the buttress in which it is built. That it was intended to be a building of two storeys seems probable, otherwise the great arch into the tower would not have been covered, but it is likely that this was never completed as the filling up of the tower opening became necessary. The vaulted space formed a chamber 20 feet square, which seems too large for an ordinary porch; for what other purpose, then, could this great narthex have been erected?

The undoubted rights which the Bishops of Durham exercised over the town and haven of Hartlepool, and which they, perhaps, derived from the early establishment of the Bishops of Lindisfarne, were not interfered with by the grants of the manor to the de Brus and de Clifford families, as we have seen, by the payment to them of scutage, by their claim for wreckage, and by their grants of charters of murage to the burgesses. It is therefore extremely probable that when William de Brus erected his great church he provided a suitable place, in imitation of the Galilee at Durham which had so recently



been built for the same purpose, in which the Bishop or his assessor could sit and determine cases between himself, the lord of the manor, and the burgesses which might, and did, arise between the different parties. That such Galilees were by no means uncommon was the opinion of the late William White expressed in a paper he read in 1890, which is published in the *Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects*. In that, after dealing with the better known cases of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln, he says: "In several village churches in England there is

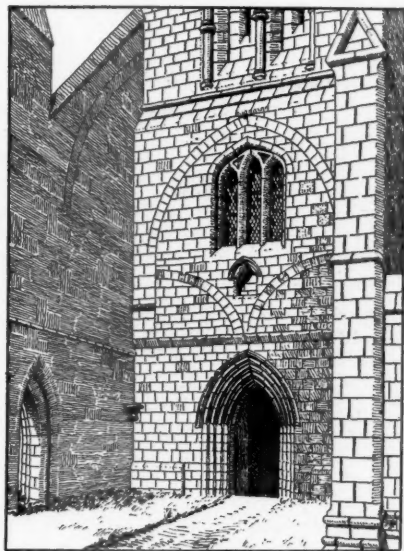


FIG. 8.—EXTERIOR OF WEST END.

at the west end a porch or hall, external to the church, which by some has been called a Galilee"; and he considers that they were built to serve as manorial or other courts, and he names Melton Mowbray, Snettisham, Wigginton, and Croyland as examples. Such we may fairly conclude was the object of the building erected on the west front of Hartlepool between the embracing arms of its giant buttresses.

No doubt it was originally intended to finish the massive tower with a simple stone spire, perhaps like the neighbouring one of

Boldon near Wearmouth; but the tower, already failing in its foundations, could not have borne the extra weight as well as the wind pressure on a lofty spire in so exposed a situation, and so the whole was eventually completed with the bold crocketed pinnacles and the parapet which now crown the whole.\*

The church was erected for the use of the burgesses of the town who lived within its limits, marked later on by the walls erected for its fortification. Outside these limits lived the fisher-folk on a portion of the peninsula known then, as now, as the "Far Field," and for their use was erected another chapel dedicated to another British saint, St. Helen. Slight remains of this chapel were some time ago discovered, which showed it to have been an Early English building but little subsequent in date, if at all, to St. Hilda; but it seems to have been destroyed in some of the later troubles which overtook Hartlepool in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

There was also a Franciscan convent of grey friars within the walls near the east end of the church, said to have been founded by Robert the Sixth, the Competitor, about 1258. There are no remains of the building existing; but an old house standing on the site is still known as "the Friary."

Hartlepool perhaps reached the zenith of its prosperity in the reign of Edward III. when it furnished five ships for the royal navy. After then the town and its church began to decay, as the silting up of the haven rendered the port less commodious. Its condition in 1569, when it was seized by the Northern Earls in their rebellion against Queen Elizabeth as a port for the landing of the Duke of Alva's troops, is thus summed up by Froude: "The harbour, even if Alva had been willing, would not have answered the purpose, for it was dry at low water and vessels of large burden could not enter it in ordinary high tides." The town also suffered much from the Scots during the Civil Wars, and at the beginning of the last

\* As an example of the degradation which befell the church in the eighteenth century, it may be mentioned that the portion remaining of the north chancel aisle after the destruction of the rest of the east end was used as a gunpowder magazine within living memory.

century it was practically a dead town; but the formation of new docks on the coast southward of the peninsula, now known as West Hartlepool, has brought back to the ancient place a prosperity it never knew before.

Some slight attempts have been made to restore the old church. A new east end and two or three bays of a chancel have been built, and necessary repairs to make the rest of the fabric safe have been executed; and although nothing but the barest reparation has been done to the tower, it is still full of the scaffolding which was put in some years ago to remove the filling-up walls which so disfigure the west end, but a lack of cash or courage has hitherto delayed that much-to-be-desired accomplishment.



## A Comparative Review of the Border Pele Towers of the Western March.

By J. F. CURWEN, F.S.A.

### I. THE NEED.

**F**EVER since the Angles of Northumbria had crossed the Pennines into the land of the Cumbri, the English tenure of these north-western provinces had been insecure. First the kingdom of Strathclyde, then the Vikings, and ultimately the Scots, disputed Cumberland and Westmorland with English Kings. Six hundred years of intermittent warfare were finally brought to a close in the year 1242, and for some fifty years afterward peace was maintained along the newly-defined frontier. With the death of Alexander III., however, and his granddaughter, the "Maid of Norway," the Scottish dynasty became extinct, and the northern nation was rent by a disputed succession to the throne. Being appealed to, Edward I. consented to arbitrate between the several competitors on the clear condition that he should be considered by each of them separately, and acknowledged

by the nation collectively, as Lord Paramount of Scotland. Now, although his award had the immediate result of arresting civil strife in Scotland, yet this assumption of English supremacy rekindled the international hatred, which flamed up into another series of long-drawn-out struggles for Scottish independence. From this time forward both the eastern and western borders were subject to constant hostilities and devastation. Edward I. proclaimed himself as the "Hammer of the Scots," whilst they retaliated by incessantly raiding as far south as possible, plundering on all sides, and destroying with fire everything that lay in their way.

### *Summary of the Principal Raids.*

- March, 1295: Balliol invested Carlisle and burned the suburbs.
- November, 1297: Wallace invested Carlisle for twenty-eight days.
- August, 1311: Robert le Brus penetrated through Gilsland to Lanercost, burning everything, and extorting £2,000 apiece from the four northern counties as the price for a temporary peace.
- April, 1314: Edward Bruce occupied Rose Castle for three days, burning all to the south and west of it.
- August, 1314: Edward Bruce and Sir James Douglas penetrated via Stainmore, and burnt the towers of Brough, Appleby, and Kirkoswald.
- July, 1315: Bruce invested Carlisle for eleven days, trampling down all the crops, wasting the suburbs, and driving in much cattle.
- June, 1316: Bruce penetrated via Richmond as far as Furness.
- November, 1319: The Black Douglas marched via Gilsland to Brough, and, turning through Westmorland again, passed through Cumberland, burning on all sides, and particularly destroying the barns filled with the year's corn.
- June, 1322: Robert le Brus entered Cumberland by way of Carlisle, burned Rose Castle (Bishop Halton being Governor of Carlisle Castle), plundered Holm Cultram Abbey, wasted Copeland, compounded with the Abbot of Furness,

ravaged Cartmel, burnt Lancaster, and finally returned to Carlisle and invested the city for five days; the whole time trampling and destroying as much of the crops as he could.

September, 1322: The Scots stayed at Beaumont for five days, laying waste the country round about.

July, 1327: The Earls of Moray and Mar and Sir James Douglas passed through Cumberland to Weardale.

1332: Lord Archibald Douglas burnt Gilsland for thirty miles round about.

1336: The Scots invested Carlisle and burnt Rose Castle for the third time, with all the places they passed through.

1346: Sir William Douglas burnt Gilsland and Penrith, whilst the young David II. on his way to Neville's Cross, captured Liddel Mote, torturing and murdering Sir Walter Selby and his two sons.

1383: A Douglas penetrated to Penrith, and burnt the town.

1385: The Scots, together with a large French army, overran and ravaged Cumberland with dreadful ferocity, and attacked Carlisle.

1387: The Earls of Douglas and Fife captured Cockermouth.

1388: Sir William Douglas overran Cumberland to create a diversion whilst Sir James Douglas met Hotspur at Otterburn.

Sir Herbert Maxwell says: "These incessant raids provide very monotonous reading, but nothing can give any adequate notion of the horror and cruelty of this kind of warfare, or of the utterly defenceless condition into which the lamentable rule of Edward II. allowed the northern counties to fall."

The military castles were hard hit; the timber houses of the manorial knights were constantly burned to the ground; the tenant farmers, who by the condition of their tenure were bound to muster whenever bidden, were rendered desperate by the failure of their crops; whilst the labouring classes died from famine and pestilence. And yet it was this very warfare that made the Western March such as it is, and that gave to her people

self-reliance. Without it we should have had no pele towers or border fortalices, no character-forming history, or indeed any of those gallant deeds preserved in ballads which have thrown such a glamour over the Borderland.

All too much to their cost the knights learnt that *fire* had been the chief weapon used against them, and that their timber-built houses could ill withstand a single night's raid. At first, doubtless, they endeavoured to repair or rebuild them, but the hopelessness of it all soon led them to seek the strength and fire-resisting capabilities of massive stone walls, pierced only with narrow loopholes for light and air; in fact, they adopted as their type of dwelling the rectangular keep of the castle, enclosed within a ring of stout palisading.

Thanks to the Crenellation Licences preserved in the Patent Rolls, we can affix definite dates to a list of fifteen towers as having been crenellated by Royal licences, and that, with the exception of two, have remains still standing as silent witnesses of this period of stern watching and suffering:

Date.	Issued to.
1307. Drumburgh ...	Richard le Brun.
1307. Dunmallocht ...	William de Dacre.
1307. Scaleby ...	Robert de Tylliol.
1318. Wythop ...	Hugh de Lowther.
1322. Dykhurst ...	Robert de Leyburn.
1327. Piel ...	Abbot of Furness.
1335. Naworth ...	Ranulph de Dacre.
1335. Millom ...	John de Hudleston.
1336. Rose ...	John Kirby, Bishop of Carlisle.
1340. Triermain ...	Robert de Vaux.
1343. Highhead ...	William L'Engleys.
1348. Wolsty ...	Abbot of Holm Cultram.
1353. Hartcla ...	Thomas de Musgrave.
1353. Graystock ...	William de Craystok.
1379. Workington ...	Gilbert de Culwen.

Unfortunately, the licences granted by the Lord Wardens of the Marches are not known to us, but from records or architectural details, we can list another sixteen as having been built within the fourteenth century;

whilst, owing to the continuance of the wars, the type developed on clearly defined lines right through the fifteenth into the early part of the sixteenth centuries. Many of these latter have by now entirely disappeared, but on examining the ancient farmsteads it will be found that the kernel of most is the remnant or lower story of a tower, around which the rest of the buildings have gathered.

## II. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The word "pele" was applied to the circumambient palisade only, either from the Anglo-Saxon *pil* (Latin *pilum*) or from the French *pel*, a pale or stake. Dr. George Neilson, in his scholarly brochure on the subject,\* has proved beyond dispute "the transition of the conception of *peel* as denoting a strength of wood, to its now universal acceptance denoting a tower of stone, irrespective of any correlative or antecedent sense." At first the single pale; secondly, the moated palisade, transformed later into a stone wall; and thirdly, *circa* seventeenth century, when a curtain was no longer necessary for defensive purposes, the tower, itself so thoroughly identified with the pele, by insensible gradations became known by its name.

With the exception of the square towers of Naworth, Rose, and Harby Brow, they were always oblong rectangular buildings with the longer axes placed as near east and west as possible. The four exceptions to this latter characteristic are those of Yanwath, Levens, Dalton, and Isel. The massive walls, ranging from 10 feet to 4½ feet in thickness [never less before the end of the fourteenth century], were usually built up of ponderous blocks of unhewn limestone, and with an abundance of excellent mortar. But in the sandstone district we find instances of dressed ashlar-work with a plinth, as at Rose, Penrith, Newbiggin, Askham, and Yanwath, etc. No string-course marked the different stages, neither was there any sort of projection whereon scaling-ladders might be hitched; in no instances do we find the flat angle buttresses so distinctive of the Norman

keep. The structure consisted of a vaulted basement with two or three stories above it. Unlike the Scotch towers, the entrance was on the ground level, usually at the north-east corner, beneath a very low pointed archway that led through the thickness of the wall into the basement, and from out of the jamb of which another low doorway gave on to a newel staircase. In the larger examples this newel stair was formed wholly within the thickness of the wall, but where this was impossible the internal angle was encroached upon to receive it. Generally the stairway led right up to the roof, but when this was not required, it was finished off in some architectural fashion, as can be best seen at Cockermouth and Johnby Hall, near Greystoke, where the newel is branched out into moulded and arched ribs to form the groining of the roof vaults above.

Unlike Norman castles, the basement of the fourteenth-century tower is invariably found vaulted over in stone. If the area was found to be too great for a single vault (20 feet was considered the limit), then it was divided by a thick cross wall pierced with a connecting doorway and with a vault thrown across each section, as at Sizergh. The vaulting usually assumes the form of the "waggon-shaped" arch, but occasionally it is slightly pointed, as at Linstock, Dalston, and Burneside. In the later towers, built when there was not so much fear of fire, we find the basement covered by a timber flooring, such as in the towers of Arnside, Clifton, and Hutton John.

The kitchens, offices, and retainers' quarters were usually of timber construction placed outside but within the palisaded enclosure. Lastly, if there should be a river in the vicinity, as there generally was, we find the tower situated on the southern bank, so as to interpose the water between it and the northern enemy.

Such were these towers, unassailable by fire, strong, impenetrable boxes as it were, against which the artillery of the time was powerless, and in which a few resolute defenders might shut themselves up and resist attack. It is true that they might be starved out, but then the raiders had no time to prolong a siege, and, moreover, help from a neighbouring tower was always at hand.

\* "Peel, its Meaning and Derivation."



A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOME OF THE TOWERS, TO ILLUSTRATE THE FOREGOING.  
(V and 2 = vaulted basement and two stories over.)

## XIVTH CENTURY TOWERS.

Name.	Date.	External Size in Feet.	Axis.	Masonry.	Thick-ness of Walls in Feet.	Floors.	Offsets.	Present Con- dition.
Arnside ...	XIV	45 x 31½	E. and W.	Limestone coursed	4½	4	None	Ruin
Ashby ...	"	36 x 24	"	Rubble	6	V and 2	"	Rectory
Beetham ...	? 1340	45 x 27	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	"	3	None	Farm
Burneside ...	XIV	45 x 30	E. and W.	"	4½	V and 2	"	Farm
Chiburn ...	? 1387	45 x 29½	E. and W.	Sandstone coursed	5	V and 2	None	Farm
Dacre ...	XIV	48 x 37	N.E. and S.W.	"	8½	V and 2	Plinth	Farm
Dalton ...	"	45 x 30	N. and S.	Limestone	5 to 6	3	Plinth	Court House
Hazleslack ...	"	30 x 24	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	"	V and 3	None	Farm
Howgill* ...	"	64 x 33	N. and S.	Sandstone	10	V and 2	None	Farm
Irton ...	"	33 x 22	E. and W.	Granite boulders	5½	V and 3	None	Mansion
Kentmere ...	"	31 x 23	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	5	V and 3	None	Farm
Lammerside ...	"	45 x 37½	E. and W.	Rubble	5	V and 2	None	Ruin
Levens ...	"	46 x 25	N. and S.	Limestone rubble	4½	V and 3	None	Mansion
Naworth ...	1335	29 x 29	Square	Sandstone coursed	7½	V and 2	None	Mansion
Rose ...	1336	29 x 29	Square	Sandstone coursed	7½	V and 2	None	Mansion
Sizergh ...	? 1362	60 x 39½	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	9 to 7	V and 3	None	Mansion
Workington ...	1380	43 x 34	E. and W.	Freestone rubble	9 to 7	V and 2	Plinth	Mansion
Yanwath ...	1322	38 x 30	N. and S.	Sandstone coursed	6	V and 2	Plinth	Farm

## XVTH CENTURY TOWERS.

Askham ..	XV	78 x 34	E. and W.	Sandstone coursed	6	V and 3	Plinth	Rectory
Brackenhill ...	"	35 x 30	"	"	"	3	Plinth	Mansion
Cappleside ...	"	38½ x 29	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	3½	3	None	Ruin
Catterlen ...	? 1460	30 x 19½	E. and W.	Coursed	3½	V and 2	None	Farm
Dalston ...	? 1406	31 x 25½	E. and W.	"	4	"	Plinth	Mansion
Hutton ...	XV	32 x 24	"	Rubble	"	3	None	"
Hutton John ?	1461	38 x 30	E. and W.	Rubble	8	V and 2	Plinth	Mansion
Isel ...	XV	43 x 25½	N. and S.	Rubble	6	V and 3	None	Mansion
Killington ...	"	40 x 22	E. and W.	Cobbles	3½	3	None	Farm
Nether Levens ..	"	32 x 25	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	3½	"	"	Ruin
Selside ...	"	46 x 19	E. and W.	Ragstone rubble	3½	V and 2	"	Farm
Skelsmergh ...	"	40 x 20	E. and W.	Rubble	3½	V and 3	None	Farm
Wharton ...	? 1415	35 x 26	N.E. and S.W.	"	5	3	None	Farm
Wraysholme ?	1485	46 x 28½	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	4	3	None	Farm

## XVITH CENTURY TOWERS.

Blencow ...	1590	44 x 32	E. and W.	Rubble	4½	3	None	Farm
Clifton ...	XVI	33½ x 26½	E. and W.	Rubble	3½	3	None	Farm
Cowmire ...	? 1570	31 x 24½	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	4½	V and 2	None	Farm
Newbiggin ...	1533	45 x 30	N. and S.	Sandstone coursed	4½	V and 2	None	Mansion
Thornthwaite ?	1576	31 x 27	"	"	3½	3	"	Farm
Ulpha Old Hall	XVI	47 x 29	N. and S.	Freestone facing to cobble core	4	2	None	Ruin

\* Howgill has twin towers, each 64 feet by 33 feet ; combined they form east and west. The towers missed out have either been rebuilt or are too ruinous to schedule.

(To be concluded.)

## The Ledger Book of Newport, I.W., 1567-1799.

BY PERCY G. STONE, F.S.A.



HE Ledger Book, or "old Ligger," as it is written in contemporary records, is, with the exception of the Charters, the most interesting and valuable of the muniments in the possession of the Corporation of Newport. It owes its origin to the laudably conservative action of the then bailiffs of that ancient borough, who, in 1567, caused all the charters and documents of interest or importance then in their possession to be copied into this ledger book, which they had had made for this express purpose. From time to time their successors in office followed their praiseworthy example by continuing the entry of all matters of interest connected with the town in this book, which thus became a really valuable record of the doings of the Corporation from the reign of Elizabeth to that of George III. The later entries, however, seem to have been somewhat erratic—written haphazard on any page that came handy, regardless alike of order or date.

The book itself, bound in sheepskin and measuring 15½ inches by 11 inches, contains 201 folios written both sides, or, according to present-day pagination, 402 pages. The paper of which it is composed is somewhat worn at the edges and soiled with damp, but is otherwise in fairly good condition. There has even been an attempt at illustration, which, however, did not get beyond a somewhat vigorous delineation of an attack on Newport, the swearing in of the bailiffs before the Governor of the Island, the arms of Isabel of Forz, and an initial E taken from the Charter of Edward VI. and made to do duty for that of Elizabeth.

The late entries were all made by, or under the superintendence of, the Town Clerk, and when anything considered of interest as bearing on municipal affairs occurred, it was ordered to be copied into the old Ledger to preserve it to posterity. On this account there are many entries identical with those found in the Court and Convocation Books. The work of the originators ends on folio 26, *dorso*, with a somewhat high-

flown peroration closing the view of the ancient records by the Lawday Jury, October 25, 1568. These jurymen say—or are made to say—that "these deeds are truly recorded reposing and locking them up fast in the chest of this Ligger and as it were from hand to hand delivering them to our posterity for their better memory and understanding safekeeping maintenance and defence of the rights Liberties and Common weal of this the Queen's Majesty's town and borough of Newport."

On February 14, 1645, this volume of civic record was sent up to London to Sir Henry Worsley, the surviving member for Newport after the death of Lord Falkland at Newbury, 1643, owing to a question about the election of a Recorder. Before it left the hands of the Town Clerk, he, in the presence of the Mayor, solemnly counted the folios, to make sure the book was not tampered with during its sojourn amid the dangers of the metropolis.

The book opens with the preface: "The Contents of this book gatherid out of divers old auntient Recordes to . . . together in order as foloweth by the industrie and laborious travayle of Willm Porter and John Serle baylives of Newport whin the Isle of Wight in the Comite of Sutht . . . their bailiweek. Ano nono Regine Elizabethhe 1567 and endinge ano decimo RR Eliz. 1569.

"Christo duce et auspice Christo."

Then follows on the same page:

"The hole Kynges Sylver called the tenthes Fyftenes of the borowe of Newporte ys and ever hathe ben . . . ovj/ : xis : viij/ . And the halfe thereof ys . . . iij/ : vs : xd."

On the back of the folio starts a list of bayliffs and constables from 1556 to 1676, occupying eleven pages and of great local interest. Then follow their several oaths, that of the bailiffs evidently dating from the time of Philip and Mary.

"The baylies othe yerelie to be ministred at the Castell of Caresbrooke by the Captayne of the Isle in forme folowinge.

"Ye shall be trewe baylies to the Kyng and Queene and to their heires and successors and trewlie paie the ffe farme of the towne of Newporte for this yere Ye shall be equall betwene p'tie and p'tie in all plaintes pleited before youe : Therupon give trewe judgemēt

and execucion. Toe trewlie observe and keape the assise of bredde and ale and all other victualls. Also to see the Kings Markett well and ordinatlie kept accordinge to good constience as well betwene the bier as ye seller. Ye shall be obedient to ye Captaine of ye Isle aidinge counselinge comfortinge in resistinge and subduinge the Kings ennemies w<sup>ch</sup> wolde intend to invade this Isle, as ye ought to doe accordinge to your

pasture therein, "taken," the translation runs, "on the Wensdaie y<sup>e</sup> Eve of the Nativitie of o<sup>r</sup> blessed Ladye in the Isle of Wight the xxxviij yere of the Reigne of Edward the thirde before John Kyrkeby, John Geberd and others."

Then follows the inspeximus of the several Charters by Queen Elizabeth, with, at the end, the drawings before mentioned of the attack on Newport and the swearing in of



SWEARING-IN OF THE BAILIFFS BEFORE SIR EDWARD HASEY.

(From the Newport, I.W., Ledger Book, fol. 5, verso.)

powers. And all other things to doe wch appteinethe to a trewe baylies to doe for the tyme yt ye shall occupie the office of the newe baylie of ye towne of Newporte. So helpe youe God and holie doue and the contents of this sacred booke."

A truly comprehensive oath setting forth the duties of a bailiff of the Tudor period.

On folio 7 is an extract from "Kirby's Quest" referring to the Forest of Parkhurst and the right of the Manor of Alvington to

the bailiffs, and the arms of Isabel of Forz, with, underneath, a somewhat unreliable pedigree of that lady setting forth "that Willm Bastarde conquered England and had one Willm Osborne his marshall the whiche conquered at that p[rese]ntes the Ile of Wighte and the said Willm Bastarde did make ye said Willm the sonne of Osborne Comes of harteford and the sayd Willm the sonne of Osborne had two sonnes Jhon and Richard that died leavi[n]g their father after

whos deaths & after the death of their father the inheritance aforesaid descended to Richard de Ryvers Nepos or neveve of the forsaid Willm sonne of Osborne then beinge comes of Exceter of the whiche Richard came Bawldewyne his sonne and the sayd Bawldewyne died w'howte Issue so that ye same descended to Isabell his sister etc. . . ."

Needless to say, William Fitzosbern did not conquer the Isle of Wight, but was

mation. On the back of folio 9 is an extract from the Inquisition of Quo Warranto taken before Solomon of Rochester and the Justices Itinerant at Winchester on the octave of St. Martin, 8-9 Ed. I., followed by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth and a confirmation of the borough's privileges by Edward VI. An important entry is the Custumary of the town of Newport, by which we learn that a cart with bread paid



THE ATTACK ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(From pen-and-ink drawing made in 1567, in the Newport, I.W., Ledger Book.)

granted it by the Conqueror, and his sons were William and Roger, who both outlived him. We have no evidence that Richard de Redvers was of his kin, and the de Redvers pedigree has an alarming hiatus of four generations.

The whole was evidently copied by the worthy bailiffs from a memorandum in the Cartulary of Carisbrooke Priory, and had to do duty for more reliable genealogical infor-

a due of one penny, while a horse-load of the same commodity was only amerced in half that sum, identical with that on a quartern of wheat. A difficult due to collect must have been that of 4d. "of evry tounne y<sup>r</sup> passeth by y<sup>e</sup> cost of Englād."

From every bale of pepper, ginger, sedwell, comell, galigale, mace, cloves, saffron, and basil the bailiffs took a pound, and of every bale of almonds, cummin, or licquorice 2d.



The importation of a hawberk and habergeon cost the importer but the same sum. Returned empties were even taxed, a "voyde toune or a voyde pipe sent owghte of ye toune" costing the sender a penny, and yet a barrel of cider could enter for 2d. and a pipe of ale for a penny!—the latter the same due as on a "carte lode of plaist' of parys." Every porker, whether arriving by land or water, had to pay a halfpenny, and every "sacke of wull of England" 4d., while a Spanish wool sack—presumably inferior—paid but half. A bale of "cordwayne," or Spanish leather, paid 4d., Irish cloth 2d., and English cloth a penny. No ship could anchor in the haven without paying an anchorage due of 2d. The imported furs were sable, marten, miniver, squirrel, hare, rabbit, fox, and cat. The fish: salmon (fresh and salt), porpoise, herrings (white and red), eels, stockfish, mackerel, haddock, lampreys, sturgeon, and sprats. The fruit: figs, raisins, nuts, apples, and pears. A person crossing to the mainland had to pay a due of 2d., and, if mounted, three halfpence more; and for every score of lambs "sold over ye water" there was a charge of 3d. Sea-coal—"coles owght of ye sea"—was taxed a farthing a quarter, and a cart-load of charcoal double that amount. Of commodities not in the list a charge was made of "a peny of every noble viz iiij<sup>d</sup> of the ponde according to y<sup>e</sup> laues of y<sup>e</sup> realme for petit custom."

The account of the lawday held in 1462 occupies four pages, and is interesting reading. It immediately follows the Customary, and is headed: "Newporte. The lawday holden there the eight daye of Octobre the second yere of the reigne of Kyng Edwarde the iiij<sup>th</sup> in the tyme of Willm Bokett and Henry Pyper baylives. Thos. Casseford and Willm Springe Constables there."

The jury having been sworn declare on oath that "these bythe and hathe benne the constitutions uses and olde customes of this Towne yn tyme passed by the discrecons off oure olde ffaders and predecessours before the brynnyng and distruccon off the seid Towne\* dewlie continued. . . ."—namely,

\* This refers to the burning of Newport by the French in August, 1377, which depopulated the town for two years.

that if anyone is elected bailiff, constable, churchwarden, or warden of the Common Box, and refuse to serve, he shall be fined 6s. 8d. or lose his freedom. That the Town Council is to consist of the bailiffs, constables, and eight chief burgesses who are to administer the law "withowt ony contradiccon," and that no court shall be held in the borough without the attendance of the bailiffs "w<sup>t</sup> thre or floure Dyscrete Burger." That no man can be a burgess unless he hold a "place"\* and lives in the town. That no burgess is to sell or buy with any stranger unless he brings him to the bailiff to pay his due. An offence against the town officers is to be punished with a fine of 40s. No shipmaster may dispose of his cargo without licence, and no stranger may open a shop. People having carts are to lend them for Corporation business, such as repairing the quay or the streets. No one is allowed to fish in the Haven without licence, and, if a burgess, at the third offence to lose his freedom. Any "yangelor or yanglatryce, as oftyn tymes as they offende yn trobelyng their nyghbours," have to "suffrey the jugement yn the Cokyngstole," as well as pay a fine of 6s. 8d.—a summary method of dealing with a troublesome neighbour.

Oysters have always been cultivated on the northern mud flats and carefully preserved. No one was allowed to "drage for oysters w<sup>yn</sup> the haven off the Town" without a licence from the bayliffs under penalty of 2s. 6d., and a licenced fisherman had to sell them in the market "a hundryd told by syx skore for ij<sup>d</sup>, and no derer." Great oysters gathered by hand for iiij<sup>d</sup>, and salt oysters for a halfpenny. Every boat-owner had yearly to "gadrey in the see at large, a bote ffull of ostryes called ffrye and . . . put the seid ffrye yn the haven off the Town yn the sight off the bayllyfs or off thair sergeauntes" under penalty of 3s. 6d. Oysters cheap and plentiful was evidently the Corporation motto.

It was unlawful to erect pigsties adjoining the "Kynngs Byghway," or to even drive swine through the streets of the borough. Keepers of disorderly houses were heavily

\* These "places" were about ¼-acre plots, 240 in number in 1262.

fined, and no one could appoint a beadle without licence from the bailiffs.

The next entry is one of the most interesting in the book, and gives us an insight into the municipal life of the borough in Tudor times. It occupies three pages of closely written manuscript and is headed :

"Theis be the auncient usags and olde customes of the borowgh of Newport w<sup>h</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> Isle of Wight dewlie continued fro ye tyme y<sup>t</sup> memorie of man is not to the contrarie."

It is divided into twenty-six "Items," and begins with the preliminaries to the election of the bailiffs the "Thursdaye precedinge ye Sondag nexte before the Feast of St. Michell th' archangell," when the bailiffs and chief burgesses left the Guildhall at ten in the morning for the Church of St. Thomas, "there to yelde and receve ye chardg of the olde officers and Shortlie after to p<sup>c</sup>cede to ye elecon of newe govners," first devoutly kneeling and asking God's assistance in the choice. This prayer ended, the last lawday jury stood forth, and the old bailiffs bare-headed, their caps and maces in their hands, "w<sup>th</sup> woordes of submisscon rendereth the accompte of their Bailieweek," and handed their insignia to the foreman, who either blamed or commended them "accordinge to ther deservings ye hole yere p<sup>c</sup>eding." They then resumed their offices, conditionally, till noon Michaelmas Day. The constables did likewise, and, the ceremony finished, all adjourned to "ye yowng Bailives howse to dynner, and there maketh merrie." After dinner the whole company, but without the bailiffs, again adjourned to the church to choose new officers, dividing themselves into two bodies. "They y<sup>t</sup> hath born ye cheef office into ye chauncell as ye higher roome, and ye residewe into y<sup>e</sup> Bodie of ye Churche as ye lower roome. Then dothe ye elder co'panye ley their heddes together, and after good advise and deliberacon taken, writteth owt two of ye elder co'panies names yn a little Tickett or Scrowle of paper whome they, betwene them selfs, estemeth moste worthieste to supplie ye roome of ye Elder Baylive ye yere ensuinge, Sendinge hit downe by the Steward, sworne, to ye yownger Companie, to ye intent y<sup>t</sup> every of them sholde sette a sevrall note or prycke upon his hedde

whom they thowght moste worthiest for ministringe of Justice to be advaunced to ye roome of ye Elder Baylie."

The elder bailiff being elected by majority of pricks, the younger was next elected "by voyces onlye." The election over, a procession was formed, the sergeants going before with the maces, "ye elder olde baylie goinge on ye right hand accompanied with ye elder newe Baylive in ye lefte syde," and the junior bailiffs in like manner, the constables coming next "and all the Burgess folowing, Copples in their degree, and there [*i.e.* at the old bailiffs houses] maketh shortte drinckings, as with a peare or proyne, or such other leeke." The Sunday following, the old officers conducted the new to Carisbrook Castle, "there to receive their othes ministred unto them by the Lieutenant of the Isle accordinge to the forme prescribed before in this present book." The oath taken, the bailiffs and burgesses breakfasted "in ye Porter's Lodge w<sup>th</sup> the porter of ye sayde Castle, w<sup>th</sup> Bred, drinck, roasted ribbs of Beefe, and garlick," for which they paid according to their degree, and started home again in couples until they reached the market-place, where they separated. On Michaelmas Day at noon the old bailiffs sent the maces by their sergeants to the new magistrates, and so rendered up their office.

Breakfasts seemed much in vogue, the elder constable keeping one on the first lawday after Michaelmas, and the younger "an other Breakfast at ye second lawday abowght hocketyde," towards which each burgess contributed a penny, but the bailiffs went free. Towards the bailiffs' dinner the taverners of the borough had to supply "one Quarte of the Best claret or whight wyne at iiij principall tymes in the yere: y<sup>t</sup> is to weete, upon Alhallow daye, Christms Daye, Ester Daye and Wittsondaye." The fishermen had also to contribute in kind. Every licensed dragger supplied each of the bailiffs yearly with two hundred "of the best haven oistres . . . halfe a hundred upon Alhallowe eve, halfe a hundred upon Christms eve, halfe a hundred upon Candlems Eve, and ditto hundred upon ye eve of th' annunciacon off our blessed ladie the Virgin Marie," as well as a draught of their fresh fish "when and as often as hit shall leeke the said bailives

... or their deputies to walke downe and choose their said Drafte"—a custom with a somewhat wide margin. On Easter Day the bailiffs and burgesses received the Sacrament at the hands of the Vicar of Carisbrooke, who dined with the chief bailiff, and in semi-state "walked abroad into the fieldes for their solace, necessary and pleasure; and so with comendable talke passinge awaye the afternoone, returneth in dewe season to evening prayer. The wch prayer ended, the Vicar . . . inviteth ye said Bailives and their Bretherne to drinck w<sup>th</sup> him his wyne—Comonlie called ye Vicar's wyne—w<sup>th</sup> whom they goeth all to drinckinge." The next item, as it describes a May Day merry-making of the period, I venture to give *in extenso*. "The Satydaie after Maie daie, the Custome is and hath ben, tyme owt of mynde, yt ye Bailives for ye tyme beinge sholde yerely appoynte a Lorde to ride w<sup>th</sup> a mynstrell and a Vice a Bowght the Towne, a pretie companie of yowthe folowinge them, w<sup>ch</sup> steing at every Burges dore, warneth every of them to attend upon ye said Bailives att ye wood ovis of Parckhurst\* the nexte morninge to fetch home maye, and to observe ye olde custome and usadge of ye towne, upon payne of every one making defaulte and not they there present before the Sonne risinge to loose a greene goose and a gallon of wyne. The maner whereof in forme foloweth. When ye sayd Bailives w<sup>th</sup> their co'panie coburgess be come to ye wood ovis, yere cometh forthe ye keepers of florest meetinge and salutinge them, and offeringe smawle greene bowes to every of them, signifienge thereby y<sup>t</sup> ye said Bailives and Coburgs hathe free comen of pasture† for all maner their livinge things in all ye Laundes of P'khurst unto ye said wood ovis, for ever, accordinge to their charter. After ye Bowes so dellivered to ye Burges presentlie—accordinge to auncient custome—ye comen people of the towne entereth into Parkhurst woode w<sup>th</sup> their hatchetts, sarpes, and other edge tooles, cuttinge greene bowes to refresh ye streets, placinge them at their dores to give a com-

\* Sir John Oglander, 1595-1648, says this place was not known in his time, "but it wase ye edge of ye wood where ye hill beginneth to ryse as soon as you ar on hoonye hill. . . ."

† By charters of Rich. de Redvers and Isabel of Forz.

odious and pleasant umbrage to yre howses and comfort to ye people passinge bie. And assone as ye said comen people ar spedde competentlie w<sup>th</sup> greene bowes, they returne home in marchinge arraye—the commoners before, the keepers folowinge them; nexte ye minstrell, vice, and moriss dancers; after ye Sergeants with their maces; then the Bailives and Coburg's cooples in their degree: ye gounes and chambers goinge off after a triumphant maner, untill they come to ye corne markett, where they sheweth suche pastyme as ye leeke to make; and after castinge themselfs in a ringe all departeth, except only ye Burgess wch w<sup>th</sup> the keepers bringethe ye Bailives home, where, of custome, ye keepers breaketh their faste prepared for them; eche of the Bailives and Burgess, with speede, preparinge them selfes to morninge prayer, and fro thence, with ther wives, to ye olde bailives dynner. This use of cuttynge greene bowes indureth for ye holie days, eves, and mornynge only ye May moneth: and people of custome ought to goe but once a daye.\* But sere and broke woode ye said inhabitants of ye towne hathe ben accustomed, time owte of mynd, to fetch home att their Backe with their pickards from ye woode aforesaid all ye yere longe, savinge only ye seme moneth; and also to have, by estimaceon, xxx acres of furzes and other fewell in ye said lawndes without ye said woode all tymes of ye yere without excepcon. The custome ys and hathe ben, time out of mynde after Dynner ye said Daie, ye Bailives wives w<sup>th</sup> their sisters ye coburg's wives, orderlie in their degree, by cooples to walke forthe to Buggeberie for custome and pleasure onlye, ye lorde, ye moriss dauncers, ye mynstrell plaigne before them w<sup>th</sup> other pastyme for ye daye prepared; and so to retorne in leek maner so[me]what before eveninge prayer to ye elder Bailives house where they Bancketeth and so repaireth to eveninge prayer, and fro thence to supper—passinge the hole daie in good companie, myrthe, and honest plesure."

A sound, old-fashioned English merry-making. One can picture the civic procession winding its way up Hunny Hill in

\* This privilege became so abused that in 1621 the custom had to be discontinued (fol. 53, *verso*).

the grey of a May Day dawn, and being met by the forest keepers with their green boughs; its return with its load of greenery, headed by townspeople, minstrel, and morris dancers, to the accompaniment of much waste of gunpowder; the decking of the house doors with the fresh spring green; the Corporation dinner and the after-dinner jaunt of the ladies to Bigbury, while their lords doubtless sat over their wine; the banquet and supper judiciously separated by evening prayer.

Then follows reference to the market to be held weekly on Saturdays; the annual fair in Pentecost week for "the space of iij hole daies viz mondaie tuesdaie and wensdaie"; and the lawday held at Michaelmas and Lady Day.

The next two items have to do with the Courts. The Court of Pie Powder "kept yerely in the Sergeant's bowthe called ye Pavilion Coorte for and during ye time of ye said faire." The weekly Borough Court on Saturday "for the assize of Breadde and other victualls, and for other suites there entered or dependinge betweene partie and p[ar]tie"; and a Town Court to be held *pro re nata*. The bailiffs are to be coroners and clerks of the market, and "to have ye servinge of process wthin ye Borough." They are also to be centoners, or captains, of the town militia, with the constables as sergeants under them. "All and singler the inhabitants" are to be ready with clubs, bills, and halberds "at everie ringe of ye watche bell . . . to attend upon and swarme abowght the office forthwth for ye conservacon of the Queene's peace and . . . for ye spedie helpe to be had to suppress foreine enemies tumults fier," etc., and they are to be free of all foreign service except repairs to the bulwarks where the chain stretched across the haven to defend the approach by water to the town.

The next three entries are, from their date, 1611, evidently out of place, the sequence being carried on by a "copie of the deed of Hunny Hill wch deed lieth in a little black box in the toune chest" on folio 19.

This refers to a fifteenth-century grant of land\* to the north of the town, afterwards

given as an endowment to the Grammar School by the assistance of the Earl of Southampton—Captain of the Wight, 1603-1625—in 1619. On the back of the same folio, and extending to eleven pages, is the lengthy charter of James I., substituting for the bailiffs a Mayor, twenty-four burgesses, and a recorder, in 1608. Then follows "a rental of ye yerely rents of all & singler ye lands pertaing to the borowgh of Newport wthin the Isle of Wight rewewed 24 October 1567"—a valuable entry of great local interest, establishing the position of many places referred to in the town records, now demolished. The whole rental amounts to £15 17s. 8d. On folio 26, *dorso*, is evidently the last entry of the original compilers, which may appropriately end this first part of the description of the "Old Ligger":

"Newport. At the lawe daye holden there the xxv<sup>th</sup> daie of October 1568 etc. . . . in the tyme of Willm Newnam & Thöms Bracklie bailives Wm Thöms & John Kent constables there"—Thomas James and twenty-three other burgesses being sworn—"saieth y<sup>e</sup> they have diligentlie perused the Copie of y<sup>e</sup> tenthes and fyftens comenlie called y<sup>e</sup> Kings Silver of this borough, the Copie of y<sup>e</sup> extent of the forest, the Copie of the confirmacons, the Copie of the bailives othe yerelie taken before the Captaine of y<sup>e</sup> Isle at y<sup>e</sup> Castle of Carisbrooke, the Copie of y<sup>e</sup> petigree of good dame Isabell de Fortibus, the Copie of Pleyne pleis before y<sup>e</sup> rovinge Justices at Wynton and the Copie of y<sup>e</sup> Charter, the Copie of the Princes Comandement under the Great Seale for y<sup>e</sup> trewe execucon of y<sup>e</sup> libties & customes graunted in y<sup>e</sup> said Charter, the Copie of y<sup>e</sup> Customarie, the Copie of y<sup>e</sup> Constitutions, y<sup>e</sup> Copie of y<sup>e</sup> ancient usage & olde customes of the borough of Newport aforesaid & the copie of the rental of the towne lands" etc. . . . and say these deeds are truly recorded "reposing & lockinge them upp fast in the chest of this Ligger & als hit were from hand to hand deliveringe them to owr posterite for there better memorie & understanding safe-keeping mayntenance & defence of y<sup>e</sup>

and burgesses thirty-four acres of land on Hunnyhill at an annual rent of twenty pence.

\* By Agnes, widow of John Attelode and John Erlsman, 10 Oct., x<sup>th</sup> Hen. V., granted to the bailiffs



right Liberties & Comenwealth of this the Quenes Maty towne & borough of Newporte a forsaied.

"Glorie be to Godde  
"Honor to the Prince  
"Goode to the Comenwealth.  
"Finis."

(To be continued.)



## Monumental Brasses at Fulbourne, Cambs.

BY HARRY CLIFFORD.



CAMBRIDGESHIRE is one of the richest counties in England for monumental brasses, and at Fulbourne may be seen four such memorials to the departed. One shows a priest in processional vestments, two show priests in mass vestments, and the fourth a lady in horned head-dress. The largest and best brass is to the memory of William de Fulbourne, Canon of St. Paul's, Prebendary of Finsbury and Holywell, Chaplain to Edward III., Baron of the Exchequer, and patron of Fulbourne Church. It lies in the chancel, and consists of the figure of a priest with a short Latin inscription at foot, under a canopy, and an inscription round the edge. The condition of the brass is fairly good, but has suffered somewhat from continual walking over, and several parts are missing, notably parts of the border inscription. Dimensions, including border, are 9 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, canopy 8 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, shafts of canopy are 2½ inches wide, length of figure 5 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 9 inches. No date appears on the brass, but it is of about 1370, and is extremely interesting as being one of the earliest examples of an ecclesiastic vested in processional vestments. The vestments consist of a fine cope, on the orphreys of which are roses between alternate "W's" and "F's," being initials of William Fulbourne. The morse is charged with the arms of the wearer: Argent a saltire sa between four martlets gules.

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Under the cope can be seen the almuze or hood of fur with long pendant ends, part of the sleeves of surplice are visible, also sleeves of cassock at wrists. The hands are held in attitude of prayer. The canopy consists of an ogee arch springing from plain shafts, which latter are continued beyond the spring, and form crocketed pinnacles; the outer edge of arch is also crocketed, and terminates in a bold finial. The soffit is ornamented with four-leaved ornaments, and on the inner surface are trefoiled cusps, in the spandrils of which are three notched-leaved ornaments. In the spandril formed by the outer edge of arch and the soffit is a circle containing a quarterfoil, on which is a four notched-leaved ornament. About 26 inches of the shaft on the left-hand side are missing. Of the border inscription only the top strip and part of the right-hand strip remain. The top strip is intact and inscribed ✠ "Hic jacet dominus Willimus"; of the right-hand strip the first 4½ inches are missing, then a strip inscribed "de fulburne quondam canonicus ecclesia (?) Sca Pauli london"—the rest of the inscription is missing. On each side of the figure at the head was a coat-of-arms, but only the matrices remain.

The second brass is to a priest in mass vestments c. 1370-1380. The condition of this brass is good, but the feet and inscription below are missing. Originally it measured 3 feet 5 inches in length and about 1 foot 10 inches wide in its widest part; the present dimensions are 2 feet 6 inches by 10 inches. The dress consists of alb, showing a little of apparel on the cuffs, amice embroidered with four-leaved ornaments, plain maniple on the left arm embroidered with a cross on the end and a plain chasuble. The portion of brass containing the lower apparel and the ends of stole are missing. The hands are held in attitude of prayer, issuing from which is a scroll inscribed with "Sit laus deo"; the tonsure is barely visible.

In the chancel is another brass to a priest in mass vestments, 1477. Its condition is excellent. The brass consists of figure and four-line inscription at foot. According to Mr. G. Montagu Benton, in Conybeare's *Rides round Cambridge*, the inscription is modern, copied from Blomefield's transcript.

2 A

The size of figure is 1 foot 7 inches by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and of inscription 1 foot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 4 inches. The dress consists of embroidered amice, alb with apparels on sleeves and foot, ends of embroidered stole, embroidered maniple, and chasuble with embroidered scallop near the edge. The hands are crossed downwards. As in the last-mentioned brass, the tonsure is barely visible. The inscription reads: "Hic jacet Magister Gulfridus Byschop quondom hujus Ecclesia Vicarius qui obiit secundo die men: Nov<sup>r</sup> A<sup>o</sup> dñi mccccxxvii. Cujus animæ propicietur Dominus AMEN."

The fourth brass is to a lady, c. 1480. The condition of brass is good, and consists of figure of lady only, no inscription or date. In size it is 19 inches by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Manning, in his *List of Monumental Brasses*, 1846, mentions "a female figure with two kneeling children, one an ecclesiastic." If this is the same lady the kneeling figures have disappeared. She is dressed in long, high-waisted gown, confined with plain band, loose-fitting sleeves with fur cuffs, showing undergarment at wrists, low fur collar, part of undergarment showing at neck. The head-dress is the horned head-dress, veiled. The hands are held in attitude of prayer.



### Early Swiss Shooting Festivals.

By J. VAN SOMMER.

**A**S long ago as the reign of Henry VI. of England, and fifty years before the discovery of America, shooting festivals were becoming popular in Switzerland.

To a student of history these shooting festivals, which encouraged, with the help of lavish prizes, the accurate shooting of nearly all the men in the country, would seem to have helped in a large measure to maintain the independence of that little country. Surrounded as it was by France, Germany, Austria, the Papal States, and Italy, the country was first held by one and then another as the outlying defence of their particular kingdom. But the Swiss were

descended from men who had made even the Roman soldier march under the yoke of their oxen on the hillside as a sign of defeat. They would belong to no one. When the opportunity came the clash soon followed, and the invader was driven back over the border.

Their problem was, How one man could defend himself, or, better still, attack ten men of the enemy. To solve this problem, and ward off another attack from the north, the men of Zurich seized on the use of fire-arms, though bows and crossbows were still used for a hundred years afterwards.

Some idea can be formed of the extent of these Swiss festivals, and of the popularity they have attained, from the records of one of them of the present time, which show that as many as 1,500,000 shots were fired during the eleven days of the meeting, being on an average of 190 shots a minute. As many as eighty-two Swiss and twenty-two foreign societies took part in the contests, and each of these societies had its large ensign flying in the brave show on the prize pavilion. The cash prizes alone aggregated 150,000 dollars, and there were many other prizes in the shape of cups, medals, and silver plate.

The city records of Zurich give the date of 1441 as the year in which local contests were first held in the public square of the town. In 1458 the city took control of the shooting. Many matches were arranged, and it became the custom to receive outside competitors with civic honours. Special customs and manners became in vogue among the marksmen.

The issue of gunpowder was at first made only once a year—namely, at Whitsuntide—but later the city paid the men "powder money" at the rate of two cents a week. Numerous prizes were offered, those from the city being usually of cloth for a new suit; but it became the custom on marriages and on other occasions to give a cup to be shot for at the ranges.

There is still in existence a letter containing a challenge sent to the neighbouring city of Lucerne in 1472, and this letter sets out the rules and regulations for the match.

The meeting was to commence on St. Felix's Day, and the targets were to be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet square, with a range of 230 steps.

Each competitor was to fire sixty rounds, and the bullet was to make a hole through which an egg could be passed, or not to count.

The first three prizes were to be oxen of different values; the value of the first would have been equal to four dollars, and some idea of the value of money can be obtained from the accounts of the city treasurer, which show that a sum equal to half a dollar was the payment for a sentinel for watching the targets for one month.

The next prizes in order were a silver cup,



THE FIRST MEETING ON RECORD FOR SHOOTING WITH GUNS, HELD AT ZURICH, AUGUST 12, 1504.

a silver dish, a gold ring, and the last a "B.D." (whatever that may have been).

Each man was to pay for his shot, and to receive six times the amount back again for every bull's-eye, in addition to any other prize he might win.

By the year 1504 the Swiss cities had freed themselves from the Italian and Papal yoke, but no sooner had they done that than first Austria and then Germany claimed control of them.

It was to repel the invaders on this side and that, that the shooting societies were organized under a charter giving them certain rights; and it was to celebrate their inauguration that a grand festival was arranged, for which 604 printed invitations were issued and sent out as far apart as Vienna and Flanders. This is probably the first time printing was employed in military matters.

This festival was what might be called the first "Bisley," and the illustration on this page is a copy of an old engraving of this very meeting. We also have in the records the name of shall we say the first "King's prizeman"? which was Jorg Tumelkyhusser, and he won with a score of 110. The meeting lasted from August 12 to September 16, commencing with sports of all kinds and a grand civic banquet, at which the wine was so good that the best quality became called "Shooters' wine."

At this competition the range was 745 feet, and twenty-eight shots were to be fired, the marksman changing targets after each shot.

The man with the pennant in the engraving is doubtless "Jorg" himself, and the adjutant, then called the "constable," is making up the score in his office; the winner's comrades are cheering him as he proudly marches back from his shooting-box before his fiancée. The losing man, still in his box, seems to be freely expressing his feelings.

A semaphore, similar to that still used in Portsmouth Dockyard, is in use for signalling the shot; and the picture incidentally reveals the rough manners of the day, for we find the boxes were provided because the men would shout and wave their caps at a competitor as he was firing.

The greatest conflict for the men of Zurich was yet to follow in 1646-1648. The Papal power was organizing an attack on the great Reformers of Switzerland, to crush them out of existence. The victories in defence of the Reformation were the crowning victories of the arquebusiers under the walls of Zurich itself.

The city council saw the conflict coming, and among other preparations they made a grand silver challenge cup for the shooting corps.

Alas! their act has caused the antiquary

some regret, for they took the earlier cups of the society and melted them up to make this now historic cup, and also to make spoons and forks for the banquets of the members. This cup has lately been purchased by the National Museum for the sum of 55,000 francs. It is in the form of a rather shortened winecup with a lid; on the lid is the figure of an arquebusier of the period when it was made. The figure stands some 9 inches high, and is of silver-gilt. It represents the arquebusier standing erect and holding his gun, at that time called a "serpentine," on account of the shape of the trigger. A trigger was then a novelty, and had lately superseded the slow match.

Doubtless the uniform and accoutrements are given correctly: a serviceable hat with pendant plumes, a leather tunic, and knee-breeches. There is a bandolier across the shoulders, holding the powder-cases, with short tassels hanging from them as ornaments, but very likely also serving as a handle to lift them by. There is also a short sword, a most useful auxiliary even if their bullets did make a hole "through which an egg could be passed."

This old shooting cup is looked upon both as a national memorial and as a part of the history of the country as well as of the shooting society.



### At the Sign of the Owl.



PART II. of *Book Prices Current* for 1912 continues the record from December 4, 1911, to the early part of "The Library of a Collector," sold at Sotheby's on February 26 and 27, 1912. The contents are more than usually varied. On pp. 193-206 are valuable books from the Amherst Library; the attempted sale by the Bedford Literary Institute of John Bunyan's copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, 3 vols., 1641, with the dreamer's autograph signature on each title, and the date, 1662, added on the title of the third volume, which

was bought in at £600, is noted on p. 226. A long series of Dickensiana is recorded at pp. 207-211, followed by other works by modern authors which fetched good prices. Among some autograph manuscripts by Sir Walter Besant, Bret Harte, William Morris, Charles Reade, and other latter-day writers, it is rather pathetic to note that a manuscript by Southey fetched 4s. only. Among the books sold on December 13-15 were those of the late Mr. James S. Burra, of Ashford, Kent, and these included some fine manuscript *Horæ* (pp. 230-232). One of these, described as "a brilliant example of Anglo-French work of the early fifteenth century"—194 leaves, with every page decorated and eighteen illuminated square miniatures (3 inches by 2½ inches)—went to Mr. Quaritch for £550. The same buyer at another sale secured the Sunderland copy of the *editio princeps* of Valturius, *De Re Militari*, 1472, for £250. The remaining portion of the library of the late Dr. J. F. Payne, sold at Sotheby's on January 30 and 31 (pp. 260-268) contained many sixteenth-century botanical works, with a few both earlier and later in date. In the same sale was a collection of first and other editions of Milton's works, with Miltoniana, etc. The record (pp. 275-279) is of unusual interest. I have given a few examples only of the variety of fare to be found in this part of *Book Prices Current*; there is something indeed to suit almost every kind of bibliographical taste.

The Spring list of the Oxford University Press includes several announcements of interest to antiquaries. Among these I note *The Exchequer in the Twelfth Century*, by Mr. R. L. Poole; *Christian Antiquities in the Nile Valley*, by Mr. Somers Clarke; the long promised *Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland*, by the Hon. J. Abercromby, with over 100 collotype plates; *European Arms and Armour in the University of Oxford*, catalogued by Mr. C. Foulkes; and the first part of a *Catalogue of Oxford Portraits*, by Mrs. R. L. Poole.

*À propos* of the approaching celebration of the Millenary of Oxford History, the well-known Oxford firm of H. W. Taunt and Co.



are about to issue a little shilling illustrated book by Mr. H. W. Taunt, in which the story of the city for a thousand years will be "concisely told and illustrated."

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Lovers of the bibliopegic art may be glad to note that Messrs. Blades, East and Blades have in preparation a work entitled *Fine old Bindings, with other Miscellanea, in Edward Almack's Library*. Mr. Almack is a well-known bibliographer, and his library clearly contains not a few volumes of great and varied interest. He says: "The truth is that my books have each usually a peculiar interest, not, for instance, granted to the man who simply informs the booksellers of his particular studies and awaits their reporting to him the works of certain authors. To this day none know what will appeal to me; but I have been captivated because the printed book or manuscript, though written ages long ago, manifests internally, externally, or both, some interest all its own." The list of facsimile reproductions issued with the prospectus is long and attractive, while the specimen given shows a binding not only among the finest examples of the art, but a reproduction remarkably true in every detail of design. The edition, in imperial folio, will be limited to 200 copies at £3 3s. each net.

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Colonel H. C. Surtees, C.B., of Mainsforth, and Mr. H. R. Leighton, F.R.Hist.S., are preparing for private publication *A History of the Family of Surtees, its Descents and Alliances*, which will mark the completion of a work meditated in the early years of last century by Robert Surtees, F.S.A., of Mainsforth, the historian of Durham. Besides containing a detailed account of each principal branch of the Surtees family, it will include notices of some thirty to forty other families. There will also be many pedigrees and a number of illustrations, including reproductions of old family portraits. The authors announce that they will be pleased to receive any information, letters, etc., likely to be of interest to the family. All communications should be addressed to the care of Mr. S. Dodds, publisher, 61, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Among the announcements of the Macmillans I notice a work on *South American Archaeology* by Mr. T. Athol Joyce, which will give for the first time in a single volume a comprehensive survey of the pre-Spanish culture of the South American Continent. The civilizations of the Andes and western coast, the lower culture of the open plains, and the primitive conditions prevailing in the forest area, will be detailed and contrasted, and the accounts given by the early Spanish chroniclers will be brought into relation with the discoveries of modern archæologists. The greater portion of the book is to deal with the advanced culture of the Andean peoples, notably the Incas, including an account of the mysterious pre-Inca civilization, the megalithic remains of which are among the wonders of the world. A companion work on *Mesopotamian Archaeology*, by Mr. Percy S. D. Handcock, to be issued by the same publishers, will form an Introduction to the Archæology of Babylonia, Assyria, and the adjacent countries, and will be effectively illustrated. Its main object is to give the general reader an account of the arts and crafts pursued by the pioneers of civilization in Mesopotamia, beginning with prehistoric times, and concluding with the last phase in Assyria's short but dramatic history.

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An exhibition of books illustrating the history of printing in England, from its first introduction until about the year 1800, will be held by the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers at an early date in June, 1912. The Worshipful Company of Stationers have granted the use of Stationers' Hall for this purpose, and the scheme has already met with numerous promises of support. Besides printed books it is proposed to include autograph letters and portraits of celebrated authors, printers, and publishers, manuscripts relative to the writing or publication of English books within the period indicated, early wood blocks, maps, etc.

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Arrangements have been made, through the generosity of a private donor, for the publication by Mr. Frowde, on behalf of the British Academy, of a facsimile of the Cædmon Manuscript. This reproduction, which is

being prepared at the Oxford University Press, is intended to commemorate the tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible, and will probably be issued early next year.

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The *Times* of April 15 comments on a Biblical discovery of much interest and value. During the last few years many valuable papyrus volumes and texts have been found in Egypt; but, says our contemporary, "The latest discovery made is perhaps more important than all the others, for it has brought to light a papyrus volume containing the text of the greater part of the Book of Deuteronomy, the whole of Jonah, and nearly all of the Acts of the Apostles. This precious volume is written in the dialect of Upper Egypt, and was acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum last year. Bible students of every kind will rejoice that the authorities of our National Museum have lost no time in printing these documents and making them accessible for study in a volume entitled *Coptic Biblical Texts in the Dialect of Upper Egypt*."

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A very full account of the volume is given in the *Times* article, with facsimiles of two of the pages. "The new codex proves beyond doubt," says the writer, "that copies of the Egyptian, that is to say, Coptic, translation of some of the books of the Old and New Testaments were in use among Egyptian Christians in the early portion of the fourth century; therefore the origin of the version itself cannot be placed later than the third century. There is therefore every reason for believing that when St. Anthony heard the Scriptures read in his village church, he heard them read in his native tongue, and that the earliest monks in the deserts of Nitria, the Red Sea, and Upper Egypt learnt to repeat the Psalms and whole books of the Bible by heart from Coptic and not Greek MSS. The evidence afforded by this papyrus confirms early monastic traditions concerning the spread of Christianity in Egypt. The codex is the oldest known copy of any translation of any considerable portion of the Greek Bible. Indeed, it is probably as early as any copy now in existence of any substantial part of the Bible."

Mr. Frowde lately issued *The Works of Thomas Deloney*, edited from the earliest extant editions and broadsides, with introduction and notes, by Mr. F. O. Mann. From the excellent critical introduction I take the following paragraph: "In the *Gesta Romanorum* the Universal Church had held good wit prisoner for the sake of righteousness, but with the progress of the sixteenth century men began to print good stories without the excuse of allegory. The Tudor jest-books, carried in the pocket or passed from hand to hand, were the successors of the *Exempla Predicatorum*, and they bear traces in their 'significations' of their honourable lineage. The *Hundred Merry Tales* (1528) is the earliest example extant of a literature which was popular all through the Tudor period, and which survives in a debased form even in the age of free education and public libraries. Many of the tales are those excellent jokes of all time that reappear with unfailing regularity, though in slightly altered guise, in the columns of modern publications. Some are attached to actual localities, as the story of the 'archdekyn of Essex' and that of the curate of Botley. There are few or none that seem to have a definitely literary source, and yet in many cases they are told with an art that has perhaps never been excelled in the history of the written joke. The story of the Welshmen in heaven is related with a satirical reserve and malice that shows how completely the art of simple jest was understood by the writers of earliest Tudor English.

"I find written among old gestes, how God made St Peter porter of heauen, and that God of his goodness, soon after his passion, suffered many men to come to the kingdom of heauen with small deseruing; at which time there was in Heauen a great company of Welshmen, which with their cracking and babbling troubled all the other. Wherefore God said to St Peter, that he was weary of them, and that he would fain haue them out of Heauen. To whom St Peter said: Good Lord, I warrant you, that shal be done. Wherefore St Peter went out of heauen gates and cried with a loud voice Cause bobbe, that is as much to say as roasted cheese, which thing the Welshmen hearing ran out of heauen a great pace.

And when St Peter saw them all out he suddenly wente into Heauen, and locked the door, and so sparred all those Welshmen out. . . ."

## BIBLIOTHECARY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

## PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE papers in the new volume (vol. lvii.) of the Somersetshire Archæological Society's *Proceedings* are mostly short, but are certainly not lacking in variety. Miss Foxcroft opens with a capital historical paper on "Monmouth at Philip's Norton," containing much valuable local detail. Then comes a contribution which, curiously enough, at the present moment is almost open to the reproach of being "topical"—an account of a boring for coal at Puriton, near Bridgwater, by Mr. James M'Murtrie. A paper on "Tangier and Gibraltar," by Mr. J. Houghton Spencer, does not take the reader so far afield as the name would suggest, both Tangier and Gibraltar being Taunton suburban place-names. Mr. Bligh Bond makes a fourth report, fully illustrated by plans and photographs, on discoveries made during the Glastonbury Abbey excavations; and other excavation work at Brinscombe, Weare—which disposed of the local tradition of a boat buried in the marshes there—is reported on by Mr. Albany Major. Mr. Henry Symonds supplies a valuable list of "Taunton Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," supplementary to the late Mr. Bidgood's list; Mr. St. George Gray describes some interesting "Roman Remains found at Puckington"; and the Rev. W. Greswell makes a suggestion as to the derivation of the place-name Glastonbury which strikes us not only as more plausible, but more probable, than any of the derivations hitherto proposed. The other papers include "Notes on Somerset Fungi," by Mr. E. W. Swanton; a description of the Brown collection of "Manuscript Somerset Wills and Pedigrees, now preserved at Taunton Castle," by Mr. E. A. Fry; and "Tombs and Tiles adjoining Barrow Gurney Church," by Mr. Francis Were. The volume also includes a full account of last year's annual meeting at Frome, with various business lists and details. The instalment of "The Mollusca of Somerset," printed at the end and separately paged, is sprinkled with notes of exclamation (!) in a way which is surprising and apparently meaningless.

The principal paper in vol. xii., part iii., of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society is "Rayleigh Castle: New Facts in its History and Recent Explorations on its Site," by Mr. E. B. Francis, who became possessed of the site in 1909,

and has since shown most commendable zeal both in elucidating the history of the castle by researches at the Record Office and in spade-work on the site. The results of the latter work, as here detailed, are full of interest. Mr. Henry Laver and Mr. F. W. Reader report on "The Excavation of Lexden Mount"—one of the useful investigations undertaken by the Morant Club. The results, though slight and indecisive, seem to indicate a Roman origin for the mound. In "The Household Expenses of Sir Thomas Barrington" the Rev. F. W. Galpin gives a series of extracts from seventeenth-century household account-books which illustrate pleasantly the customs and manners, habits and incidents, of both the town and country life of the time. Mr. W. C. Waller gives a few "Stray Notes on Essex Fines"; Dr. Round writes on "The Manor of Theydon Mount"; and Messrs. Miller Christy, Porteous, and Bertram Smith, supply yet another instalment of "Interesting Essex Brasses," well illustrated. Various archæological notes and accounts of excursions complete a good part.

The Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship issues a valuable if composite part (vol. i., part ii.) of their *Transactions*. It should appeal strongly to all Yorkshire numismatists. Twenty-six pages are occupied by the Fellowship's own proceedings, including notes on a Spurn Lighthouse Token, the Calverly Seventeenth-Century Token (by W. Sykes), Regal Coins struck at York (by T. Pickersgill), with a fine plate, and illustrated notes on York and Yorkshire tokens of the seventeenth century not in Boyne, by Mr. T. Sheppard and Mr. S. H. Hamer. Then there are added a freely illustrated paper by Mr. W. Sykes on "Hull and East Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens," extracted from the publications of the East Riding Antiquarian Society; a well-illustrated list of Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Lincolnshire, by Mr. T. Sheppard, and a full account by Mr. T. Pickersgill of "Roman Bronze Coins found at South Ferriby, Lincs," with two excellent plates—both these papers being from the transactions of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club.

Another small but active body is the North Munster Archæological Society, which issues vol. ii., No. 2, of its *Journal*. It contains a long paper, historical and documentary, on "The O'Davorens of Cahermac-naughten, Burren, Co. Clare," by Dr. G. U. Macnamara; the third part of "The Treatise on the Dal-gCais in Leabhar Uí Maini," by Mr. R. W. Twigge; and the third part of Mr. T. J. Westropp's account of the many antiquarian remains in "Carriagholt (Co. Clare) and its Neighbourhood." There is a variety of photographic and other illustrations. The Society does good work, but the paper and printing of its *Journal* might be improved.

## PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 14.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The Rev. E. K. B. Morgan exhibited, through Mr. Mill Stephenson, a

palimpsest brass from Biddenden, Kent. The brass, which commemorates Thomas Fleet, is dated 1572, and is cut out of parts of two Flemish brasses. The reverses of the inscription and coats of arms are portions of a brass dating about 1520, but the reverse of the figure of Thomas Fleet is more interesting. This is cut from the lower right-hand corner of a large figure brass of a lady. Her gown is pounced with banner-shaped shields bearing apparently the arms of Hainault and of the family of Borsele van der Hooge. The fragment bears a striking resemblance to the Braunch brass at King's Lynn, and may be assigned to about the same date, 1364.

The front portion of a mediæval jewelled mitre was sent for exhibition by Lady Herries. The mitre is of cloth of gold ornamented with jewels and enamels, but it has apparently undergone two restorations. The enamelled and jewelled bands are so similar to those on the mitre of William of Wykeham at New College, Oxford, that there can be little doubt that originally the two mitres were more or less identical. At the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century the mitre was remounted on the cloth of gold fabric, while at a subsequent renovation gold lace was added round the edge, and the arrangement of the jewels and enamels was entirely altered.

A paper on the paintings in the Hastings and Oxenbridge Chuntries at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was presented by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. P. H. Newman. The architectural features of the chapels were described by Mr. Hope. The Hastings Chapel was built by William, Lord Hastings of Hastings, during the reign of Edward IV., and here he was buried after his summary execution by Richard III. in 1483. The chapel is small, and the greater part of the floor space is occupied by the grave slab. At the back of the stalls of the choir, and about 6 feet above the floor, are the paintings, which were described by Mr. Newman. These pictures occupy the entire length of the backs of the chantries, with the exception of a few inches in the case of that of Bishop Oxenbridge. The pictures are about 4 feet high, and are shaped at the tops to fit the vaulting. The subjects depicted in the Hastings Chantry are incidents in the life and martyrdom of St. Stephen, while those in the Oxenbridge Chantry represent incidents in the life and martyrdom of St. John the Baptist. Although little known to visitors to the chapel, these works are of considerable interest, and it is much to be regretted that they are showing signs of rapid decay. Mr. Newman had reported on their condition to the Dean and Chapter, but difficulties had arisen as to their treatment with the object of preservation; for although not painted, as was at one time supposed, on the actual backs of the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, but on separate panels, their removal was impossible without increasing the damage already sustained. The St. Stephen subjects are of English origin, and possibly painted for the place they occupy, though not *in situ*. They show indications of having been executed in the time of Richard III. The St. John the Baptist subjects, divided by ornamented buttresses, as in the St. Stephen pictures, are unmistakably of foreign origin. German and Italian influences are both

manifest, and this work came, probably, from the Low Countries. The treatment is broadly decorative in character, and the colour in both instances is pleasant. Though not of great artistic importance, they are both good and vigorous instances of a class of work of which iconoclasm has left us few examples, and it is greatly to be hoped that the authorities at Windsor will see their way to take steps to preserve them from absolute destruction.—*Athenæum*, March 23.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 21.*—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Page exhibited various objects from Hertfordshire, including some bronze implements from Hitchin, the top of a late Celtic sword scabbard from the site of Verulamium, and an armorial pendant, with the arms of Clare, from St. Albans.

A paper was read by Mr. Page on "Some Notes on Watling Street in its Relation to London." He described the excavations which had lately been made, by permission of the Office of Works, to ascertain if possible the line of Watling Street through Hyde Park. These excavations having proved fruitless, he had instituted a search among the early charters of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for a reference to an early road running northward from the Edgware Road. Little documentary evidence was, however, to be found, but a document was quoted showing that the Ossolstone, formerly situated at the junction of Watling Street and the road from Camulodunum, or Colchester, to Staines at the Marble Arch, probably a Roman geometric stone, was for long of importance, and that the hundred courts and county courts were held here. Mr. Page then went on to review the information available regarding the southern section of Watling Street.

Mr. Reginald Smith described an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Uncleby, East Riding, Yorks, excavated in 1868 by Canon Greenwell. About seventy burials were found in or adjoining a round barrow, which was 94 feet in diameter and 3 feet high at the time of excavation; but the original Bronze Age barrow, with a cremated primary interment, had a diameter of 70 feet. From the slope of the later skeletons it was clear that the Anglo-Saxons were laid on this earlier barrow and covered with earth, which in time increased the area of the barrow. The burials were extended and contracted, most of the former having the head at the west end of the grave, and the grave-furniture pointing to the close of the pagan period. Most of the finds were given to York Museum, and comprise several bronze thread-boxes, a sword, and four sword-knives (or scramasaxes), often with steels or hones for sharpening; a bronze bowl with drop-handles, two gold filigree pendants, and other jewellery of Kentish types, some of the annular brooches having pairs of animal heads in the style of the seventh century. Conspicuous by their absence were spearheads, amber beads, and long brooches, all of which usually accompany interments of the pagan period in Saxon and Anglian districts. The inventory of the graves was taken from Canon Greenwell's journal, and the cemetery merited detailed publication as perhaps the latest found in unconsecrated ground.



March 28.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited, by permission of the owner, Mr. Dyson Perrins, a manuscript Psalter of Jerome, with a Processional and private prayers added. The manuscript is of Italian workmanship, and can be dated to the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century. It is of especial interest and value, as it is embellished with a series of miniature paintings of saints and ecclesiastics, which exhibit the style of vestments worn at the date. The manuscript is quite small, only measuring some 4½ inches in height.

Mr. R. W. Carden read a paper dealing with "The Italian Artists in England during the Sixteenth Century." The object of the paper was not so much to review the whole subject as to bring together a number of facts which had hitherto escaped general notice. The speaker showed that the tomb of Dr. Yong, in the Chapel of the Rolls, could now be definitely accepted as the work of Torrigiano, as its temporary removal in 1895 had revealed new and unmistakable evidence which pointed to the fact that the men who worked on the tomb of Henry VII. at Westminster also worked in the Chapel of the Rolls. Turning to the Giovanni da Maiano who worked for Wolsey at Hampton Court, he mentioned a document which proved that this Giovanni was the nephew of the brothers Benedetto and Giuliano da Maiano. He quoted a letter from Pietro Aretino to Girolamo da Treviso which showed conclusively that the latter was employed by Henry VIII. to build a palace in 1542, two years before the appointment of John of Padua as "Devizer of His Majesty's buildings," this being the earliest notice of an Italian architect being employed at the English Court. It was a pity that this building could not now be identified. Turning to the sculptor Nicholas de Modena, he endeavoured to identify this artist with the Niccolò dell' Abbate who worked at Fontainebleau with Primaticcio, and was his chief assistant, and showed that the few facts known concerning each of the supposed two artists fitted together in a remarkable way, and did not at any point overlap, while the assumption of their identity would solve certain difficulties which had perplexed Tiraboschi and other writers who had devoted their attention to the life of Niccolò dell' Abbate.—*Athenaeum*, April 6.

At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 19, Professor Bridge gave the second portion of his paper on "The Organists of Chester Cathedral" (1644 to 1844). A pleasant feature of the evening was the singing by Mr. Maltby of three songs by past organists—"Kitty of the Green" and "The Tempest of War," by Edward Orme (1765-1777), and "Ye who Fortune's Favours wear," by Edward Bailey (1799-1823).

An evening meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on March 26 at Dublin. Dr. Cochrane, ex-President, presided, and, in opening the proceedings, said that since their last meeting some progress had been made with the proposed memorial to Dr. Petrie. They would

recollect that Mr. Butler in a paper on Irish architecture, which he read at a meeting of the Society, mentioned that the grave of Petrie was unmarked by a memorial of any kind. That reference was followed by letters, and Mr. Perceval Graves in his Margaret Stokes Lectures referred again to the question, and said that, if a committee was formed to erect some suitable memorial, he would guarantee from £30 to £50 from London, and he was quite sure the appeal would be well responded to in Dublin. The committee had since been formed, with Mr. Butler as one of the secretaries, and Count Plunkett as one of the treasurers, and he (the chairman) hoped that the members of the Society would give every possible assistance in having the proposed memorial erected.

Mr. Charles M'Neill then read a paper on "The Origins of Irish Romanesque Architecture," in which he traced the influence of the Romanesque churches of the Rhineland upon Irish architecture of the twelfth century. As an illustration of this he instanced the peculiar style of Cormac's chapel at Cashel, which bore a striking similarity to that of some of the Rhenish churches, particularly as regards the double tower at each end of the nave.

Mr. M. J. McEnery read a paper communicated by Mr. P. J. Lynch on "Carvings at the Rock of Cashel," which, like the previous paper, was illustrated by a number of lantern slides.

Two papers were read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on April 17: "Excavations near West Marden and in Hayling Island," by Dr. Talfourd Ely; and "The Fifteenth-Century Painted Glass in the Church of St. Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, depicting events in the life of St. Helena," by Dr. Philip Nelson. There were lantern illustrations to both papers.

A meeting in connection with the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich Castle Museum on March 25, the Rev. R. C. Nightingale presiding. A paper by Dr. W. Allen Sturge, M.V.O., on the Palæolithic ("Cave") Periods in East Anglia (illustrated by a large number of specimens), was then read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. G. Clarke). After referring to the fact that implements of the period had not been recognized in England, except in a few caves in Devonshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, he named the four great periods in question: (1) Mousterian; (2) Aurignacian; (3) Solutrean; (4) Magdalenian. He pointed out that the Mousterian was separated from the others by a great gap, greater than anything that occurred later. This, he believed, was due to its having been followed by the last of the great glaciations, the Wurmian glaciation of Professor Penck. There had been, as shown by the evidence adduced in his previous paper on "The Chronology of the Stone Age," many subsequent glaciations of a minor degree; but these had not made any great changes in the topography of the country, whereas the Wurmian glaciation had profoundly altered the topography. Mousterian

remains were therefore found in geological deposits, whereas those of the later "cave" periods must be looked for on, or just under, the present surface of the ground. Such a Mousterian deposit occurred at High Lodge, Mildenhall, which he had previously described. His paper was therefore confined to the "cave" periods later than Mousterian. To detect these an intimate knowledge of the types of the cave implements and of neolithic implements was required, and a careful study of their relative patinations. This would be helped if definite "floors" could be found where implements of some definite period occurred. Dr. Sturge's attention was first attracted by the occurrence of great flakes of long symmetrical shape that were found about 4 feet from the surface at London Bottom, Icklingham. No such flakes had been found by himself, or by men who were collecting for him on the surface in that district, whereas they were not uncommon from the French Palæolithic caves. Subsequently another well-known "cave" type of implement came from the same place in considerable numbers, and Dr. Sturge concluded that he was dealing with a "floor" of Magdalenian age. Some years ago he had acquired a collection from the neighbourhood of Mildenhall, and amongst the flints in it was a series of great flakes. At the time he paid no attention to them, but in view of the discovery of great flakes, in what was almost certainly a "cave" floor, he made a fresh examination of them. It was at once evident that these flakes were patinated in wholly different ways from the Neolithic implements of the neighbourhood, and this confirmed his view that great flakes of fine make were Palæolithic. He then examined his collection to see whether any implements were included in the Neolithic series that presented patinas resembling those on the great flakes. Certain implements were found to do so, and in nearly every case it was found that the implement was of "cave" type rather than of Neolithic type. Dr. Sturge then described what he regarded as the principal "cave" types. He considered that all the implements mentioned belong to the Magdalenian period. He had not been able to distinguish with certainty any implements from Suffolk of Aurignacian age, though he suspected that a few such might occur there. He had, however, a series from the moors of Derbyshire, which would seem to be of that age—at any rate, of the age of the later deposits in the caves at Mentone, which were believed to be Aurignacian, as they resembled them even in minute details. As regards the Solutrean age, he had no doubt that it was represented in Suffolk, as several fine implements of the very special types belonging to that age were in his collection, found in North-West Suffolk; and these had all acquired the patinas which were indicative of Palæolithic age, and of periods that appeared to be undoubtedly older than the Magdalenian implements above described. The presence of Solutrean implements so far north was against the teaching of some of the leading foreign prehistorians, but he considered the evidence was clear that Solutrean man was present in Suffolk, just as Mousterian and Magdalenian man's presence had been proved to have occurred there.

Various exhibitions were made.

A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on March 27, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding. Mr. R. O. Heslop drew attention to a fine collection of stone implements which were exhibited. They were, he said, the property of Mr. McNaughton, and were exhibited through Mr. A. E. Macdonald. Mr. McNaughton had collected these implements in North America, and they formed a very complete record of stone implements from the Stone Age up to a comparatively recent date. Mr. W. W. Gibson presented a document: A commission in bankruptcy of 7th April, 1786, *re* John Dodgson, of Newcastle, spirit merchant, dealer and chapman. It bore the signature of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, with fragments of the Great Seal. Mr. H. H. E. Craster read a paper, entitled "Inventory of Books and Papers in the Durham Diocesan Registry, with Notes of Similar Documents in Other Depositories."



The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in March at Lewes, Mr. W. C. Renshaw in the chair. The report stated that a salting-tub believed to have belonged to the monks at Lewes Priory had been presented to the Society's museum by Miss Davidson, of Hickstead, and a collection of flint implements had been lent by Mr. J. H. A. Jenner, of Lewes. A special committee had been appointed to protect objects of lesser antiquarian interest in the county, and a circular on the subject was about to be issued to the various local authorities. The chairman said that since 1908 (with a donation of £100 this year from Mrs. Aubrey Hillman, of Lewes) the Society had paid off £500 of the purchase fund of Barbican House as the Society's museum.



On March 20 the THOROTON SOCIETY of Nottinghamshire held its annual meeting at Nottingham, the Mayor presiding. The council's report showed that some useful research work had been carried out at the Roman station of Margidunum, on the Fosse Road near Bingham, by Dr. Oswald, of the Probate Office, and others. Early in the year Dr. Oswald read a paper and exhibited specimens of a variety of articles found there, and Dr. Davies Pryce read a paper on the pottery. In December Mr. E. Woolley read a paper on "The Churches in the Isle of Gothland." Two excursions were organized during the summer—one to Barnby-in-the-Willows, Coddington, and Claypole; and the second to Southwell Minster, where an excellent paper was read by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, which in due course will appear in the Society's *Transactions*. The council has been in communication with H.M. Board of Works as to buildings, etc., which might with advantage be supervised by that department under the Ancient Monuments Acts of 1882 and 1900. Rather more members than usual died during 1911; otherwise the membership is well maintained. After the business proceedings, Mr. W. Stevenson contributed an interesting paper on "The Ancient Defences of St. Mary's Hill," intimating that the lines of the great ditch which surrounded the prehistoric camp

still remained; and that before the Conquest the old town consisted of St. Mary's parish and the new town was a separate manor, and later St. Peter's and St. Nicholas's parishes. During recent months some pottery had been discovered which proved that the ditch surrounding old Nottingham was of British construction.

Addressing the meeting on "The Nottingham Town Wall," Mr. A. Stapleton said it was a common mistake to associate early castles and defensive walls with stonework—a development that did not begin to supersede earthwork until about a century after the Conquest. The Norman Castle of Nottingham as well as the town defences, which were presumed to be of Norman origin, were undoubtedly earthworks in the first instance. Evidence of the building of a wall of stone round Nottingham did not commence to bear authentic record until fully two centuries after the Conquest, the first date of a wall of stone being 1266, and the latest 1337. Having traced the inception, character, and extent, of the Nottingham chain of military defences, Mr. Stapleton alluded to their decline and disappearance. People imagined they were maintained for centuries, but with the exception of two or possibly three of the gateways the town authorities ceased to trouble further about the military defensive lines about the year 1400. Mr. J. Potter Briscoe could not accept some of Mr. Stapleton's estimate as to the limited extent of the Town Wall, and dissented from his statement that the Church Cemetery Caverns were the work of sand-getters.

Mr. J. Bramley read a paper on "The Church Brasses in Notts." Nottinghamshire was not noted for the large number of brasses it contained, though it had possibly been more unfortunate than some counties in losing those it did contain. So far as he could trace, there were 14 figure brasses in 10 different churches, making 19 separate figures ranging from 1363 to 1626. Matrices of brasses which formerly existed were to be found in various churches. Mr. Bramley dealt exhaustively with the chief periods in brass-designing in England, and acknowledged his indebtedness to the unfinished publication of Messrs. Field and Briscoe on *The Monumental Brasses of Nottinghamshire*, of which only one part had been published.



Other meetings have been—the annual meeting of the KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Maidstone on March 14, when Mr. H. Bensted read a very interesting paper on "The Ancient Buildings around All Saints' Church, Maidstone," Mr. Aymer Vallance described "The Ancient Bridges of England and Wales," and Mr. F. W. Whitley spoke on "Recent Finds of Roman Pottery at the Market-Place, Dover"; the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 20, when Mr. H. R. Hodgson lectured on "The Early Quaker Movement in Bradford," and on April 3, when Mr. J. C. Scott lectured on "Old Skipton"; the BRIGHTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB on April 3, when Mr. H. S. Toms gave "Rough Notes on Land and Marine Shells associated with Local Archaeological Remains," and Mr. W. Law spoke on "Archaeological Record and Registration"; and the YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY ON

April 1, when Mr. G. Benson read an illustrated paper on "York Examples of Early Seals and Heraldry."



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

*[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]*

BYWAYS IN BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY. By Walter Johnson, F.G.S. Ninety-nine illustrations. Cambridge: University Press, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 529. Price 10s. 6d. net.

It is but seldom that a volume has passed through our hands containing so great an amount of carefully-gleaned information on a variety of interesting subjects. In these 500 pages there is a series of twelve delightful essays on subjects most of which have been often discussed, but none of them so adequately and fairly treated. Some of them have given rise to a good deal of controversy among antiquaries and ecclesiologists, such as "Churches on Pagan Sites," "The Orientation of Churches," "The Orientation of Graves," and "Survivals in Burial Customs." No one will be able to find in this book any strenuous advocacy of a particular theory. Mr. Johnson wisely aims throughout to set forth, carefully and in detail, all that has been said by writers of any position, whatever views they may have advocated. The footnotes show how wide and catholic has been Mr. Johnson's reading, and he is well up-to-date in the authorities cited. He makes, for instance, good use of the various essays contained in that rapidly growing great work of the *Victoria County History* scheme. It is impossible for one man, unless he gives many years to the task, to consult for such a purpose as this unprinted as well as printed matter. Had this been possible, Mr. Johnson might, with great advantage, have consulted such record authorities as Coroners' and Assize Rolls, of which there is a fair abundance at the Public Record Office, and which have so far not even been calendared. Had he done so, he could have added various particulars to his long chapter on the secular uses of the Church fabric, and he would have had something to tell us of the crowd of sanctuary-seekers, living for forty day within the churches. It is almost too bad to point to omissions when there is such an abundance of good matter, but if a second edition is demanded (and the call for it is almost certain to come), Mr. Johnson will be well advised to give close attention, at first hand, to the great diversity of interesting matter contained in old churchwarden accounts, which are far more numerous than is generally supposed. Such an investigation would enable him to throw a good deal of fresh light on churchyard yews, which form the subject of one of his best chapters.

The most novel of his subjects are those which are



treated in the last two chapters—namely, "The Cult of the Horse" and "The Labour'd Ox." It will surprise not a few readers to learn that labouring oxen are still at work in the county of Sussex in the neighbourhood of Brighton and elsewhere. They have also been seen at work in isolated cases during the twentieth century in Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Berkshire, as here stated. The present writer has a vivid recollection of seeing them at work in several parishes of West Somerset. Mr. Johnson mentions that he occasionally saw oxen ploughing on the Cotswolds in 1887-1888; but unless we are much mistaken, certain teams were at work there in 1911, and are probably again thus occupied in this present year of grace.

Dip into this book where we will, interesting facts come to light on a well-arranged plan. The book is good reading from end to end, and is simply invaluable to any working archaeologist for reference. We intend to have our own copy interleaved.

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**BENEVENUTO CELLINI.** By R. H. Hobart Cust, M.A. With forty-two illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1912. Demy 16mo., pp. xii, 187. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The "Little Books on Art" would certainly have been incomplete without a volume on Cellini, and Mr. Cust has supplied a useful handbook which is quite satisfactory, though its balanced tone seems to suggest a certain lack of sympathy. It is almost entirely biographical, and is of course based on the famous "Autobiography." But as only such incidents are told and such details given as relate to Cellini's life as an artist and craftsman, the general effect of the narrative is very different indeed from that produced by the "Autobiography" itself. The story indeed becomes a rather dry recital of crowded incidents. Mr. Cust allows himself too little space for comment on the art of Cellini. The few pages of critical estimate (pp. 167-171) are so good, so able and pointed in their summing-up of Cellini's strength and weaknesses alike, that the reader will certainly wish that the author had allowed his critical faculty freer play. There is a full index and a dated list of works executed by Cellini, of which record is to be found in the "Autobiography" and elsewhere, classified under jewellery, gold and silver plate, etc., seals, coins and medals, sculpture and armour, with a further list of the authentic examples of Cellini's work which still exist. The non-authentic examples would fill a volume. The illustrative plates show a variety of indisputable examples. The reproductions are for the most part clear and effective, though the smallness of one or two makes the rendering of detail less effective than one could wish. There is an unlucky misprint in the footnote to p. 26, where 1707 should be 1807.

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**COUNTY CHURCHES: CORNWALL.** By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With many illustrations. London: George Allen and Co., Ltd., 1912. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xvi, 256. Price 2s. 6d. net.

We welcome heartily this latest addition to the County Churches Series. The churches of Cornwall have a more distinctly localized character than those

of almost any other district of the country, and although their attractions are different in kind from those other counties, they present many features which well deserve careful study. Dr. Cox knows something personally of all the Cornish churches, though he has not seen a few examples in recent years, and for these has depended to some extent on the written and printed accounts by other ecclesiologists. His Introduction of some 50 pages admirably sums up the leading characteristics of the churches of the western peninsula, classifies them according to style, and indicates the distribution of various items of furniture and fittings. One particularly interesting feature of these Cornish churches is the unusual extent to which devotion has consecrated the emblems of craftsmanship and labour. Dr. Cox points out how the Cornishmen of days long gone by painted on many church walls pictures of the Saviour "shedding His Blood on the emblems of countless trades—a subject not found, we believe, outside the confines of Cornwall." Various wall-paintings of Christ blessing trades have come to light at St. Breage, Lanivet, Poundstock, and elsewhere in the county. Bench-ends frequently bear workmen's tools. At St. Ives there is a series of blacksmith's tools. On bench-ends at St. Austell are tinner's implements, while spade and basket appear at Kilkhampton. As in previous volumes of the series, the churches are taken in alphabetical order; their main architectural features are named, and in many cases the architectural history of the fabric is outlined; the principal items of furniture, ornament, etc., are indicated, and the dates of the registers are given. The result is a volume which will always be useful for reference both to residents in the county and to visitors. The latter especially, who flock to the peninsula in such large numbers every year, will find the book a handy and accurate guide to the ecclesiastical attractions of the county.

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**ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LITURGY:** Thirteen drawings of the Celebration of Holy Communion in a Parish Church. By Clement O. Skilbeck. With introduction and notes by Percy Dearmer, D.D. Alcuin Club Collections, XIX. London and Oxford: A. R. Mowbray and Co., Ltd., 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 86. Price 4s. 6d. net.

The Alcuin Club has in this publication produced a series of admirably executed drawings of the celebrant and other altar ministers at different points in the service of the Eucharist according to the present use of the Church of England. These pictures cannot fail to be helpful to the increasing number of clergy and laity who desire to see the Ornaments Rubric carried out with dignity and in accordance with its literal meaning. It is foreign to the purpose of the *Antiquary* to enter into any controversy as to either ritual or doctrine of any division of the Church of Christ, but we cannot refrain from remarking that it is unfortunate that the dignity and worth of these pictures is somewhat marred by the dictatorial and aggressive tone of most of the letterpress. In a rambling introduction, most of which is totally irrelevant to the illustrations, Dr. Dearmer proceeds to lecture and upbraid, after an unstinted fashion,



the bishops and capitular bodies of the Church of which he is a member, as well as the large majority of his brother clergy. It would be well if Dr. Dearmer sometimes paused to recollect that he is, after all, but a private in the great body of the Church Militant with which he is connected, and that it scarcely becomes him to put forth these would-be *ex cathedra* condemnations of his superior officers. Moreover, it strikes us as singularly unhappy and provocative of discord to state that "the Latin Canon of the Mass is such a skein of confusion that scholars have not yet succeeded in disentangling it." The writer might have paused to think that this Canon has for centuries formed the central act of worship for the whole of Western Christendom, with the comparatively small exception of the Church of England.

So far as "individualism" in the conduct of services is concerned, both before and after the Reformation, Dr. Dearmer has yet much to learn. Many of his statements would be qualified and altered if he were to make a study at first hand of Elizabethan archidiaconal visitations, and of pre-Reformation parochial visitations, and churchwarden accounts. As to the comments on the furniture of the chancels, there are several mistakes. Space prevents us alluding to more than one of these. It is stated that the introduction of altar-rails "seems to have been a Laudian innovation enforced by the Bishops of the period." This is a fairly common assertion, but a small amount of observation and independent inquiry proves it to be almost baseless. There are several elaborate sets of altar-rails still extant which are obviously of Elizabethan or Early Jacobean date. Churchwarden accounts testify to their existence in 1575, 1582, 1585, etc. An inventory of St. Bartholomew Exchange of 1602 names "certayne ould Rayles that have stood aboute the Communion Table." The Laudian visitations show, time after time, that rails were extant, and they were not infrequently ordered to be placed straight across the chancel instead of about three sides of the altar table.

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#### GEM-STONES AND THEIR DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.

By G. F. Herbert Smith, M.A., D.Sc. With many diagrams and 32 plates, of which 3 are in colour. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 312. Price 6s. net.

Jewellery has a fascination peculiar to itself, even for those who have not the happiness to possess it, more universal than that of any other product of the arts; and a book dealing with the perhaps most important of the raw materials which go to its fabrication, by so high an authority as Dr. Herbert Smith, is sure to have a considerable vogue. Although much of it is devoted to a description of the special characters and technology of gem-stones, which is of the greatest concern to those engaged in their selection and setting, its pages abound with valuable information for the artist and archaeologist. In the chapters dealing with the diamond we have an historical account of all the most famous stones down to the present day; while we are told, in the chapter on rubies, that the great red stone in the English crown is not a ruby at all, but only a balas-ruby or spinel. And this was also the case with the twenty-four supposed great

rubies that once glowed in the tiara made by Caradosso for Pope Julius II., which, when it was melted down and turned into cash at the Revolution, proved to be spinels as well.

Although the use of jewellery made of the precious metals and enamels commences with the dawn of civilization, the first employment of precious stones belongs to a later epoch; while their preparation by cutting, carving, and faceting was only brought to perfection in modern times. The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest, as described in Exodus xxviii., contained precious stones engraved with the names of the twelve tribes, and in the enumeration of these gems the Authorized Version mentions a diamond, although it is pretty certain that no diamond of any size came to light before the year 1000 of our era. This engraving of gems in intaglio, to form seals, was perhaps the earliest mode of dealing with them, and it remained in vogue through all the best periods of art down to modern times, as the beautiful sculptured heads in the gem-room and the mediæval collections of the British Museum testify. But this treatment was generally confined to opaque or semi-translucent stones, such coloured gems as sapphires, emeralds, rubies, garnets, and crystals being cabochon-cut, and in that form we generally find them mounted in mediæval jewellery. But with the discovery in 1475 by Louis de Berquem, that by rubbing together two diamonds they polished each other, the idea of cutting the faces of gems into facets took hold on the imaginations of the Renaissance jewellers, and thus inaugurated that era of brilliancy and glitter which has culminated in our own day in plate-glass and French-polish. The book is to be equally commended as invaluable to the practical jeweller, as well as to all who have to deal with the history of the ornamental arts.

J. T. P.

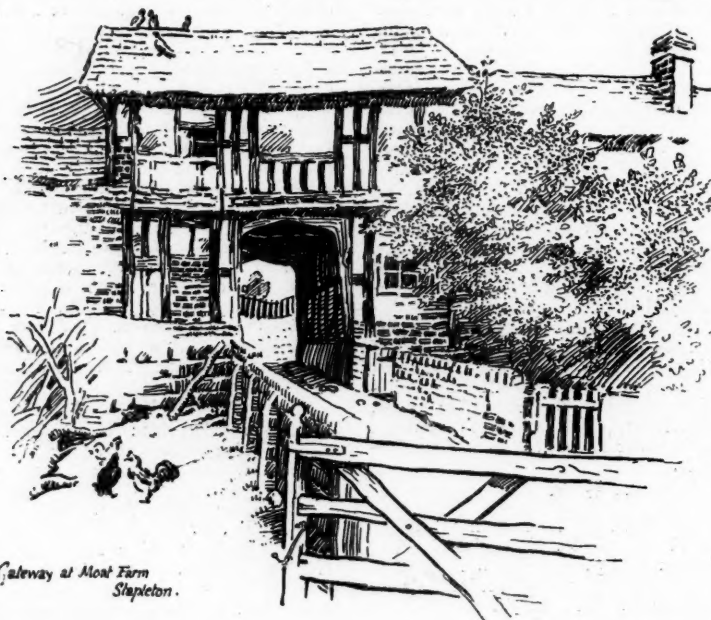
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WIMBLEDON COMMON: Its Geology, Antiquities, and Natural History. By Walter Johnson, F.G.S., with 4 maps and 25 illustrations by Sydney Harrowing and Jesse Packham. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 304. Price 5s. net.

A monograph on Wimbledon Common has been some time overdue. Now that it has been done lovers of the most beautiful open space near London may congratulate themselves that the doing has fallen into such competent hands as those of Mr. Johnson. Completeness and thoroughness characterize the whole of this well-planned and well-executed work. The geological portion will probably be rather too thorough for some readers; but the geological questions suggested by what has been, or still can be, seen of the Common's strata, and by their relation to those of other parts of the London Basin, are of exceptional interest, and Mr. Johnson discusses them very lucidly, and strives to make clear his exposition to even non-geologically minded readers in the most painstaking manner. The various physical features of the Common area, and every form of life to be found on it—mammals, birds, insects, plants, flowers, grasses, etc.—are fully described. As regards bird, insect, and plant life, in particular, the information given must be pretty well exhaustive, and can only be the result of years of careful observation both by the author and

by others who have placed their records at his service. The Common in prehistoric times, with its history in mediæval and later times, and also with particulars of some of the famous people who have lived upon its skirts, is fully treated. We note with pleasure the correct identification of the old Bald-Faced Stag Inn (p. 146), often misplaced. The reviewer well remembers the house when it was still an inn. The book, indeed, is so well laid out, and each section is so completely done, that the critic can only admire, and recommend everyone who takes the least interest in the fascinating Common to obtain a copy. We wish Mr. Johnson had allowed himself to dilate a little upon the attractions of the Common from the purely æsthetic side, but after all the charm of such spots is incommunicable. The illustrations, the suggestions

ample witness both to the abundance and thoroughness of his knowledge, and to his power of pleasantly imparting that knowledge to his readers. From the earliest times to the present day the history and historical remains of the county are here associated with the main story of English history in a way calculated to stimulate and hold the interest of youthful students. The idea of these school histories is admirable, and the way in which it is embodied and exemplified in the little book before us can be unreservedly praised. Mr. Auden's treatment of the crucial epochs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is markedly fair and impartial. Miss Roberts's sketches of churches and castles, old houses and other characteristic buildings, which were mostly made on the spot, are quite good, and greatly enhance the



Gateway at Mount Farm  
Stapleton.

for rambles for Nature-study, the list of relevant books, and a capital index, add much to the usefulness of the book. For some mysterious reason Mr. Johnson, both on p. 152 and in the index, dubs the late Mr. Swinburne Knight; and on p. 124 there is a strange misprint of "manner" for "manor."

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**SCHOOL HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE.** By T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A. With illustrations by Katharine M. Roberts. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 187. Price 1s. 6d. net.

We welcome another addition to the growing list of the Oxford county histories for schools. No one is more familiar with Shropshire history or with Shropshire antiquities and topography than Prebendary Auden, and the little book before us bears

value of the history for the special purpose in view. We are kindly allowed to reproduce one of these pleasant drawings on this page. It shows the quaint old gateway at the Mount Farm, Stapleton.

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**THE REAL CAPTAIN CLEVELAND.** By Allan Fea. Fourteen plates. London: Martin Secker, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 256. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The brief piratical career of James Gow—the original of Cleveland in Sir Walter Scott's *Pirate*—and his descent upon the Orkneys, form but a slender basis for this substantial octavo. Even Scott's magic fails him somewhat in his *Pirate*, and Captain Cleveland is but a poor and far from convincing creation. The real pirate Captain, Gow, is not much more interesting. Mr. Allan Fea has collected some

hitherto unexamined documentary evidence concerning Gow's career, trial, and execution, and he makes the most of his material. The story of the pirate's visit to Stromness, of their gay doings with the unsuspecting inhabitants, of their various outrages, and departure when suspicion was aroused, of the rather prolonged duel of wits between Gow, when his vessel was stranded, and James Fea, of Clestrain, makes capital reading. Fea managed to capture Gow himself, and pretty well the whole of his crew. Later, the Captain, his particularly villainous Lieutenant, and seven of his men, were all duly executed at Wapping. The remainder of the book is devoted to an account of James Fea's relation to the rising of 1745, which ended so terribly at Culloden, and of the later history of the family to which he belonged, with much detail as to Fea's troubles as a landed proprietor. There is little of general interest in these chapters, which serve as padding to the history of the piratical crew, though they form a useful contribution to family history.

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LE CHANSON POPULAIRE DE L'ÎLE DE CORSE. Par Austin de Croze. Paris: Librairie Honore Champion, 1911. 8vo., pp. xvi, 188. Price 4s. net.

During the 'last half-century, as the author points out in the opening paragraphs of this fascinating little book, the folk-lore, not only of the French provinces, but of every country and corner of Europe, has been carefully collected, with an exception—"seul un pays fut—ignorance ou parti pris ou indifférence?—presque totalement oublié: le Corse." Consequently, the question naturally arises—Is there such a thing in existence as Corsican folk-lore? So far at least as folk-songs are concerned, M. de Croze here gives a full and conclusive answer to the question. The songs and chants of grief and revenge—the "voceri" and "vendetta"—so characteristic of Corsican history, and so redolent of the Corsican character, here collected for the first time, offer many points of much interest for the study of the folk-lore. The folk-songs of more northern countries have long been familiar. There is ample scope for a study of no small importance in the comparisons and parallels which may be drawn between these songs and the Corsican chants here printed. The airs of many of these Corsican folk-songs are given, and these also, as well as the words, deserve comparative study. The author knows his Corsica well, and his earlier chapters on the Corsican character, on the local dialects, and on the island history, legends and superstitions, are full of fresh and suggestive matter. A very full bibliography is added. We heartily commend this little book.

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Messrs. Hand and Co., of 94, Paddington, Liverpool, send us a copy of a privately printed book called *Calderstones* (pp. viii, 32), by Charles R. Hand, of which only fifty copies are for sale at the price of 3s. net. The book is a tall slim octavo, printed on one side only of its buff-coloured pages, with ample margins. The Calderstones estate, with its mansion and beautiful pleasure-grounds, was bought by the Corporation of Liverpool in 1902. Mr. Hand briefly describes the attractions of the place, but the main

object of his booklet is to discuss the origin and markings on the Calderstones themselves—"six unhewn, upright sandstone (triassic) blocks or slabs, forming a circle of about 18 feet in diameter . . . opposite the entrance to the Park." Five of the stones have cup and ring markings, also some marks made in mediæval and modern times. It seems clear that they did not originally occupy their present position, but apparently were associated, in dolmen form, with a tumulus, which was opened towards the end of the eighteenth century, was partially demolished in 1805, and entirely destroyed some time later. Mr. Hand briefly discusses the various theories as to cup and ring markings, and seems to suggest a Priapic theory as explanatory of their origin; but his conclusions are not clearly stated. There are various illustrations of the stones, and of features of the estate, which is now a public park.

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That very useful body, the Homeland Association, Limited, has issued a new edition of its handbook entitled, *Our Homeland Churches and How to Study Them*, by Sidney Heath, price 2s. 6d. net. Originally issued as one of the Homeland Handbooks, it has for some time been out of print. Now, remodelled and revised, and supplied with an entirely fresh set of nearly seventy illustrations, it is reissued in the very handy format of the Association's pocket-books (5½ by 4¼ inches). Cyclists and pedestrians and motorists alike will find a half-crown well laid out in purchasing this admirable little book, which contains a very large amount of information concerning the leading features and characteristics, fittings and furniture, of our English churches, skilfully condensed and well illustrated. Among the illustrations we notice especially a series of well-drawn architectural details, by Mr. J. R. Leathart. The book is well indexed, and is supplied with a full glossary and a brief bibliography. It is a capital holiday companion.

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We have received a copy of *Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare*, by H. Crouch Batchelor (London: Robert Banks and Son; Price 2s. 6d. net), which professes to be "an exposure of the methods of the actor's professional 'literary' supporters"; but we do not propose to waste space in noticing books of this type. For those who like that kind of literature it is just the kind of literature they will like.

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Mr. Henry Frowde issues, in pamphlet form, price 1s. net, Mr. D. G. Hogarth's paper on "Hittite Problems and the Excavation of Carchemish," read before the British Academy last December, and extracted from the forthcoming vol. v. of their *Proceedings*. This account of the very important exploratory work recently done at Carchemish—"a first-rate Hittite site in Syria"—and of the bearing of the discoveries made on the puzzling problems of Hittite antiquities and civilization, is written in Mr. Hogarth's usual lucid and forcible style, and the opportunity of obtaining it thus will be welcomed by many students who have not access to the volumes of *Proceedings* issued by the Academy.

Among the many pamphlets on our table we notice especially a ta-*te*-ful reprint issued by Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, the Wessex Press, Taunton, of *The Western Rebellion*, by Richard Locke: Price 1s. net. Locke's pamphlet, originally issued by a Taunton bookseller named Norris, contains lists of the persons who were arraigned and tried by the monster Jeffreys during the Bloody Assize of September, 1685, "for aiding and assisting James Duke of Monmouth." The names are given of 331 persons hanged in different parts of the western counties, of 850 sold for slaves in the American plantations, and of 408 who were "fined, whipped, continued in prison," etc. Locke, who was a land-surveyor of Burnham, Somerset, added historical notes and a chronological register of remarkable events relating to the town of Taunton. Only one copy of this ghastly record is extant, and Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce have done well to add this booklet to the many valuable Wessex books and reprints which they have already issued. We have also received *Notes on Woolton Priory, near Liverpool* (8 pp. and 2 illustrations), by Mr. C. R. Hand; a four-page article by Mr. F. A. Edwards on "Early Ethiopia and Songhay," reprinted from the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, October, 1911; a brief "In Memoriam" notice, with capital portrait, of the Rev. E. Maule Cole, M.A., F.G.S., long an honoured contributor to the *Antiquary*, by Mr. T. Sheppard, reprinted from the 1911 *Proceedings* of the Yorkshire Geological Society; and three more of the useful and cheap "Hull Museum Publications" (price 1d. each)—viz., Nos. 83, 84, and 85. Nos. 83 and 85 are *Quarterly Records of Additions*, edited by the Curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, while No. 84, also prepared by Mr. Sheppard, contains the Annual Report for 1910. All three bear abundant witness to the energy and versatility of the Curator, and to the value of the Museums and of the work they are doing.

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The outstanding article in the *Scottish Historical Review*, April, is Dr. George Neilson's account of "The Monuments of Caithness," with nine illustrations, which is really an annotated summary of the Third Report and Inventory issued by the Scottish Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments. Sir J. Balfour Paul, in "The Post-Reformation Elder," rather minimizes the tyranny of that conscientious but dour inquisitor. Other papers are "Superstition in Scotland of To-day," by Mr. A. O. Curle; "A Roll of the Scottish Parliament, 1344," with facsimile, by Dr. Maitland Thomson; and "Notes on Swedo-Scottish Families," by Mr. Eric E. Etzel. The *Pedigree Register*, March (227, Strand: Price 2s. 6d. net) contains the usual variety of brief pedigrees and genealogical miscellanea. It has increased importance now as the accredited quarterly "organ" of the young and active Society of Genealogists of London, whose doings it records. The new part, No. 17, of Mr. Henry Harrison's *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.: Price 1s. 6d. net) extends from Lauder to Lyttleton, and completes the first volume of a useful and valuable work. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, March, and catalogues of book-sales by F. Lehmann of Frankfurt.

## Correspondence.

### PORCH ROODS.

(See *ante*, p. 120.)

TO THE EDITOR.

ON the inner side of the east wall of the north-west Porch at Exeter Cathedral (fourteenth century) is a recessed, deeply splayed panel, about 3 feet 6 inches square, in which are headless and mutilated figures forming a rood. Part of the cross appears to have been chopped away. Indications of the latter's original outline can still be seen, and existing dowel holes suggest that, at some later period, a bungling attempt was made to give the arms their original length. The added portions are now non-existent.

HARRY HEMS,

Fair Park, Exeter.

March 26, 1912.

### FIFTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE AT BROMSGROVE.

(See *ante*, p. 122.)

TO THE EDITOR.

Elizabeth was by no means the last sovereign who claimed to be King or Queen of France and make use of the fleur-de-lis on their coins. Each King or Queen up to and including George III. all made this claim, and all except James II. used the fleur-de-lis. I have not included James II., as I have none of his silver coins to refer to, or should, doubtless, find he also made use of the fleur-de-lis. I thought, perhaps, the above might be of interest.

ALFRED MEIGH,

Ash Hall,  
Bucknall,

near Stoke-on-Trent.

April 6, 1912.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.